The New-York Times

VOL. XII—NO. 3622. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Details of Operations to Saturday Morning.

Our Forces in the Rear of Fredericksburgh.

The Railroad to Richmond Said to be Cut by Stoneman.

OCCUPATION OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Severe Fighting in that Vicinity on Friday.

Several Important Positions Captured from the Rebels.

The Enemy Deceived by a Feint and Severely Handled.

Daring Reconnoissance Toward Spottsylvania Court-House by the Sixth New-York Cavalry.

An Encounter with Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade.

AFFAIRS BELOW FREDERICKSBURGH.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 3.

The following statement is derived from gentlemen who left the Rappahannock on Saturday:

It is already known that our troops have crossed ver with less opposition than was anticipated.

The enemy massed a considerable force on their front on Thursday, and at night there was some artillery practice between our own and the rebel guns at long range.

As soon as the rebels learned on Wednesday that our forces had crossed above, they commenced moving troops out to intercept our advance, and continued it all night and the next day,

Trains have been running constantly with troops from Richmond, and *the enemy had all of their available force around Fredericksburgh.*

The latest news from Chancellorsville is that *Stoneman had cut the railroad.* This is stated on the assertion of a gentleman connected with the civil Department of the Government, who arrived at Washington Saturday morning.

There is no doubt of the fact that our army was at last accounts in the most cheerful and hopeful condition, and Gen. HOOKER, it is represented, had issued an address, paying a high compliment to the army for their conduct thus far in this important movement.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Details of the Important Operations of Friday at Chancellorville.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, IN THE FIELD, NEAR CHANCELLORVILLE, Va., Friday Evening, May 1—10 P. M.

Upon my return from United States Ford this morning the first news that greeted my ears was the death of that gallant and indomitable officer, Lieut.-Col. MCVICAR, commanding the Sixth New-York Cavalry. It occurred last night, during a brilliant and daring reconnoissance toward Spottsylvania Court-house. The affair was the boldest act of the advance thus far, and as your correspondent, "Z. W. B.," accompanied the column, he will detail the circumstances, as he personally witnessed and participated in them. He was warmly congratulated to-day by officers and associates for his plucky part in the affair. The charge of less than 200 of our men upon the whole of FITZHUGH LEE'S brigade, and the successful escape of our force was a fit and stirring event for the opening of this grand battle.

The day opened with a heavy mist hanging over the country, particularly near the river, which was not entirely dispelled until the sun was well up—say 8 o'clock. The morning was quiet—neither party seemed to be ready for battle.

We brought up additional artillery during the night, as well as large ammunition trains, and an allowance of six forage wagons to each corps, which were ordered to return in each case before any more were allowed to pass the bridges. Maj. PAINTER, of the Quartermaster's Department, had charge of the Ford, and regulated the passage of wagons and artillery so that there was no confusion, while the total amount of transportation which reached this side of the river was very small, and not in the least cumbersome.

The Second Army Corps came up during the night and encamped near the left of our position. The Third Corps lay between Banks' and United States Fords during the night, and reached the front about noon. The troops marched rapidly, and with great cheerfulness.

The great strategic importance of this position grows more and more apparent every hour. We hold the Gordonsville road securely. By going half a mile to the rear, we find a country road leading to Spottsylvania Court-house—four miles to the rear is another. Their flank is thus dangerously exposed, for if they retreat they are harassed by flank and rear; if they fight, they must fight in an open field, on equal terms, with perhaps great advantages in our favor.

Evidences hourly accumulate of the fact that the enemy is totally surprised at our vigorous operations, and in a great measure unprepared to meet us. That he is very nervous is evident from the manner in which he fails to digging rifle-pits in every convenient location. If any further evidence of this fact were needed, it is found in the capture at this point, yesterday, of a dispatch from Gen. LEE to an engineer officer here, saying in substance that *he was very much surprised at this movement, had not anticipated it and was unprepared to give him instructions.* This dispatch was dated April 29. One more fact. MCVICAR captured, in his charge, last night, a dispatch from Gen. LEE to FITZHUGH LEE, ordering his cavalry brigade to be at Spottsylvania Court-house on April 30. Thus LEE came in upon MCVICAR'S rear, who was also bound to Spottsylvania.

Hostilities among the pickets were carried on during the night, with slight loss. WATSON'S battery, in MEADE'S front, thus lost two men and eight horses. Our lines were not developed last night, the troops being massed in proper locations.

Right here let me, if I can, give an idea of our exact location. On your maps you will perceive Chancellorville, a few miles west of Fredericksburgh, a true style of Virginia village, consisting of one house and a cross-roads—albeit, the house, in this instance, is a fine large structure, and will accommodate a great many wounded, to which purpose it is already devoted. But the cross-roads is the matter of vital importance here. From this point the plank-road runs directly west to Culpepper, by way of Germanna Ford, or by turnpike *via* Ely's Ford. The Gordonsville turnpike diverges to the left four miles in our rear. The plank-road to Fredericksburgh runs nearly due east, making an elbow bend to the south here, but regaining its easterly direction within four miles. Nearly east, or about east-northeast, runs the old turnpike to Fredericksburgh, which intersects the plank-road again about three miles from here. Near this intersection a road bears to the left, and goes to Banks' Ford, six miles, direction north-east. United States Ford lies north-northwest, and the road thereto leaves the Ely's Ford road and bears to the right about one mile from this point. This road winds through the timber, and is very indifferent at the best.

The forenoon was mainly occupied by Gen. HOOKER, his staff, and able corps commanders, in consultation, and in making dispositions of the columns. At about 12 o'clock, Gen. SYKES' division was sent forward on the left, by the Banks' Ford Road, to make an attack, and compel the enemy to develop his strength on that bank. He moved promptly into position, with WEED'S, now WATSON'S, regular battery. The first gun was fired by the enemy, about 12 o'clock. Heavy skirmishing commenced, our men entering the field with much enthusiasm. The Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry skirmished in the very front for some time, and sustained a galling fire from the enemy's infantry, but behaved with great intrepidity. They charged and recharged upon the infantry, only to be in turn driven back. Gen. SYKES then threw forward two companies of infantry, without knapsacks, on the double-quick, who supported the cavalry, and checked the further pursuit of the enemy. The action now became quite general between the two forces, each seeming to be about the same strength. The rebel division thus engaged was that of ANDERSON, part of LONGSTREET'S old corps, and consisting of the brigades of PAGEY, MAHONE and WILCOX. SYKES fought the latter brigade at Gaines' Mill. The rebels contested the ground very vigorously, giving way only when pressed very hard. Our troops fought for fully an hour with great spirit and drove the enemy from two successive and strong positions upon ridges of land which run parallel with the Rappahannock. The distance thus gained was nearly one mile, and some fifty prisoners, mostly belonging to Virginia regiments, were captured. They gave themselves up readily, many of them manifesting pleasure at their position. About 1½ o'clock, just as Col. CHAPMAN, commanding a brigade of regulars, had expressed a desire to "take another ridge," an order was received by Gen. SYKES from Gen. HOOKER, to suspend the attack, and retire nearly to his former position. This appeared inexplicable to both officers and men, and as the latter came back slowly and in good order, frequent mutterings were heard among them about being "on the retreat again." But the sequel proved that there was a mind over all, who directed what was best for them.

The cause for this movement was the fact that Gen. HOOKER had received information from his headquarters that the enemy had thrown the greater part of his force over on this side of the fortifications, and had also removed many of the guns in the lower batteries, and placed them in position at the upper end of the town—thus indicating an intention of making an attack on us. He, therefore, suspended this preliminary attack at once, which had been arranged as a prelude to important operations elsewhere, and rightly surmised that if the enemy did really mean to attack us they would follow up our retirement. At 2 P. M. he remarked: "I think I can make them come out and fight me on my own ground." In two hours the assertion was proven. The enemy mistook our voluntary retirement for a check, and followed us rapidly as we fell back.

Gen. SYKES' division had got in their old position, and pickets thrown out, when the enemy again appeared in force on the ridge, at the foot of which we lay. Our men had stacked arms and were at rest. The whole division, save the Duryea Zouaves, were lying at nearly right angles with the road. The Zouaves were parallel with the road. Quick as thought, Gen. SYKES brought his men into line, the Zouaves on the left half-wheeling into line of battle like a machine. The rebels paused a moment on the top of the ridge, and, as if to nerve them for the onset, gave one of their scattering, demoniac yells, and then came down on the double-quick—shooting, capturing and literally running over our poor pickets, who scrambled behind all sorts of obstructions. But in an instant more a terrible crash resounded from the Zouave end of the line, and down the column rolled the most deafening roar of musketry that in all my war experience has ever met my ears. It did not last, apparently, two minutes, but its work was effective.

This attack was very fierce, and being so much nearer than the previous firing had been, created considerable commotion around the cross-roads. It at once brought Gen. HOOKER into the saddle for the first time during the day, and things were speedily in shape. This onslaught was for the purpose of retaking this very important point. The first thing done was the massing of artillery near the roads, and in fifteen minutes twenty-two guns were sending shell into the woods, and the roar of artillery became ten times more deafening than that of the musketry had been. The work was soon done. The contest lasted three-quarters of an hour, and the enemy ignominiously retired.

Although this attack was so handsomely repulsed, it proved to be only preliminary to still greater operations. At 4:30 P. M., Col. DIVEN, who had cavalry skirmishers on the plank-road, reported the enemy advancing in force and driving in his pickets. He was soon discovered deploying to the right, and Gen. SLOCUM promptly met the move by sending in GEARY'S division and HAMPTON'S battery. The attack proved to be only a feeler, however, and the next thing was a development still further on our right, which was again checkmated by Gen. WILLIAMS, who, with three batteries of artillery and his own division, replied very effectively to the enemy's fire, which was sometimes brisk, but never heavy. Beyond this he did not go, except to occasionally shell our extreme right, under Gen. HOWARD, but his troops were very placid, and the shells did no damage.

For a while there was a cessation of the desultory and spasmodic firing, which had been going on for two hours. But at 6½ o'clock a desperate charge was made for our batteries commanding the plank road. The rebels advanced through the woods at a rapid pace, and got within point-blank canister-range of our guns. A column, also, came up the road wildly. GEARY met them with great promptness, and wheeling a regiment into the road, a deadly volley was poured into their advance. At the same time KNAPP and HAMPTON double-shotted their guns with canister, and for fifteen minutes there was another fiery episode. Of course the enemy were severely repulsed, and with heavy loss. Their killed and wounded fell in the timber in front of our batteries, and the leaves and brush having been set on fire by shells, the poor wretches are suffering a double death.

After this hour there were no more vigorous attempts on the part of the enemy. For an hour or more a sharp shelling was kept up against our extreme left, occupied by Gen. MEADE. Gen. COUCH'S forces were deployed early in the afternoon, and rendered effective assistance in supporting the centre. Gen. SICKLES' column acted as a reserve.

The entire operations of the day indicate that the enemy was engaged mainly in feeling our lines, endeavoring to find a weak point, and to ascertain the strength of our position and forces, but he was repulsed at every point, particularly in his attempts to retake Chancellorville, and in the insane charge upon our batteries.

Everything goes to show that LEE will open the attack early this morning. [It is now 3 o'clock A. M., May 2.] Our troops have been at work all night, and the woods resound with the ring of axes. Both parties are busy building earthworks and abattis. Certain changes are being made in our lines, and we shall be fully ready for any emergency. The greatest day in the history of the rebellion is about dawning. Gen. HOOKER got some rest during the night, which was much needed, but at this hour he is in consultation with his Corps Commanders. His staff are prodigies of energy, and their labors are unceasing.

Our losses yesterday are not yet known. We had about one hundred killed and wounded in Gen. SYKES' fight early in the afternoon. Capt. MARSH, of the Seventeeth Regulars, was killed. Capt OVERTON, of Gen. SYKES' staff, was wounded—not dangerously; Lieut. WELLS, Fourteenth Regulars, wounded; Lieut.-Col. WALKER, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. COUCH, was wounded by a piece of shell in the arm—not seriously.

The troops acted magnificently. Not a case of misbehavior has come to my knowledge. They go into battle with enthusiasm, and one idea seems to animate every one—the idea of victory.

L. L. CROUNSE.

Details of Operations Below Fredericksburgh.

FOUR MILES BELOW FREDERICKSBURGH, Friday Evening, 8½ o'clock, May 1, 1863.

The day has closed without firing on either side. The two lines of battle which the enemy showed last night were no longer visible to-day, the troops doubtless having been withdrawn to fight our forces in their rear. Their skirmish line has also been thinned out, and, to all appearances, the rebels have "raked and scraped" together all their forces to meet the rear attack.

Our own troops are stretched out in two lines of battle on this side of the river, where they have been since an hour before sunset. As I write the rebels are cheering vociferously, or, I should say, delivering one of their peculiar howls, which Bull Run RUSSELL describes. Our own men, on the opposite side of the river, have taken it up, and are now endeavoring to drown their yells with counter-cheering.

Rebel camp-fires have simultaneously appeared along their line of works, which appear to be built for effect.

We could see their forces all the forenoon passing along the road on the brow of the crest to the right. The forces are supposed to be JACKSON'S Corps. Artillery, to the number of 40 or 50 pieces, accompanied them, being distinctly seen and counted from this side.

Capt. FITZHUE, who resided in an elegant mansion on this side of the river, was killed day before yesterday, and his remains sent over. He was in the rifle pits when our forces charged up the opposite bank of the river.

The balloon has been up all day at intervals. Heavy firing has been heard from our other forces to-day.

TWO MILES BELOW FREDERICKSBURGH, Saturday morning, 7¾ o'clock, May 2, 1863.

The rebels have opened the ball this morning; fifteen minutes ago a light battery, planted during the night in the rear of the Bernard House, tossed a couple of shell among our troops, and was immediately followed by their ten 10-pound Parrotts planted on the side of the crest, (three-quarters of a mile below,) which are now concentrating a rapid fire on our lower bridge, with the expectation, doubtless, of destroying it. Our guns on the left are returning the fire vigorously. Owing to the dense clouds of smoke, I am unable to make out all the batteries participating. Capt. RICKET'S First Pennsylvania, Capt. EDGELL'S First New-Hampshire, Capt. THOMSON'S Independent battery, planted together on a small elevation, are among the number.

Fifteen minutes past eight.—The rebels have opened their Whitworth gun and several others on the extreme left. Our troops are drawn up in two lines of battle on this side of the Rappahannock, and have not suffered as any yet. Those on the other side have dropped down under the protection of the river bank, where they are safe from the enemy's missiles. Last night they were heard operating on the railroad, and this morning a few pieces of railroad iron have been thrown. The firing from our forces on the right, now directly in the rear of the rebels, can be distinctly heard. A moment ago I saw one of their shells explode above the crest. *The rebels are thus compelled to fight that way and face this.*

The decisive struggle will undoubtedly take place to-day. If we have a sufficiently heavy force in the rear, victory must crown our efforts. The weather is very mild and balmy. But few rebels can be seen this morning.

Nine o'clock.—The fire has temporarily slackened on both sides.

D. W. JUDD.

LETTER FROM CHANCELLORVILLE.

A Daring Reconnoisance of the Sixth New-York Cavalry towards Spottsylvania Court-house—An Encounter with the Rebel Cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee—A Gallant Affair—Death of Col. McVicar, &c., &c.

CHANCELLORVILLE, Friday, May 1, 1863.

Yesterday afternoon your correspondent learned that the gallant little remnant of the Sixth New-York cavalry, Lieut.-Col. MCVICAR commanding, had started out upon a reconnoisance toward Spottsylvania Court-house. As there was nothing more interesting on hand I determined to see what a reconnoisance might be like. I accordingly dashed across the country and overtook the expedition about two miles beyond our outer pickets.

The Sixth had been our advanced skirmishers upon SLOCUM'S front during our entire march. They were few in number, and the duty required was very fatiguing; but they had stood up to the work manfully, and had achieved for themselves a reputation for dash, pluck and efficiency rivaled by no other regiment in the service. So well were they appreciated, that detail after detail had been made from among them until but about two hundred and fifty men were left; but these were tried men and true.

I found Col. MCVICAR proceeding slowly along the road to Spottsylvania Court-house, stopping at every crossroad, and sending men to right and left, to see what might be upon his flanks, and searching every house.

Occasionally a mounted vedette of the enemy would be started, and there would be a trial of speed, in which the horses of the Sixth, tired and jaded as they were, would prove more than a match for the starved rack of bones upon which Messrs. Secesh were riding.

Mile after mile was passed, and yet we saw no signs of any great force of the rebels. Citizens whom we picked up told us there had been a hundred troopers along a short time before; but they were not now to be found.

The Colonel was mistaken in his orders, which he supposed directed him to keep on until he should meet some large force of the enemy. A courier, with a modification of the orders, had been sent, but never reached him. He was becoming a little disturbed about his position, knowing that he was a long way from any support, and in a country where the rebels were likely to come down upon him at any moment. But he would not disobey orders.

At length a halt was called, at a fork in the roads near Spottsylvania. The roads here form a Y, with woods on both sides and an open field in the fork, bounded by a ravine some three hundred yards back. Rear and advance guards were posted, and the main body dismounted. A consultation was held, and it was determined to make a raid upon the next farm-house, and, if possible, obtain some forage for our horses and some food for ourselves. This was just at dusk.

Just as the order to mount was given, the rear guard discovered some men stealing up through the bushes. The sharp crack of their carbines hurried us into the saddle. At the first discharge the enemy charged out with an unearthly yell, which seems to be their battle-cry, and succeeded in capturing three or four of our men. They then fell back and stood in the road, yelling defiance. Springing to our saddles, we rushed into the field and instantly formed in line of battle in three squadrons, awaiting the onset of the enemy. Meantime we opened a deadly carbine fire upon them.

Corp. EDWARD F. PRATT, of Company I, returning from Chancellorville, whither he had been sent with some prisoners, was attacked by the rear-guard of the rebels. Four men of Company M were with him, and they repulsed the attack and captured a Captain. He was then set upon by a larger number and themselves captured, but managed to escape during the confusion.

Finding that they would not meet us in a fair field, the bugle was sounded, and the brave boys charged with drawn sabres. The Colonel and Lieut. BELL led the advance guard of twenty men. The rest followed in good order, except that the second squadron was in advance of the first. Capt. BEARDSLEE was ordered to the rear to close up the column, and see that the wounded were cared for. For a few moments the zip, zip, z—z—s of the Minié balls and the sharp ring of the sabres were heard above the noise of the shouting.

Among the first to fall was Col. MCVICAR, who was instantly killed, while attacking an officer with his sabre. The rebels were driven back by the charge, and the second squadron, led by Capt. GEO. A. CROCKER, swept on in pursuit. The first squadron being without officers, halted where they were. The enemy from the woods formed in behind the second squadron. Capt. VAN BUREN, of the third squadron, rode up, and ordering the first to follow him, charged upon the rebels. Before the first could do this, the Captain and Sergt. SANDERS, of Company I, were through the rebels and with the second. Capt. VAN BUREN being senior officer present, took command.

Lieut. PHILLIPS and Lieut. BLUNT took command of the third squadron, charging at the head of it. They cut through the lines, and joined the second, the first squadron following them. They passed on down the road until they crossed the creek, when they formed on the opposite bank and held the ford. Capt. BEARDSLEE, with the rear guard and the wounded, were cut off by the closing in of the rebels. Taking with him a number of prisoners whom he had captured, he retreated to the fork of the road, where the Surgeon was at work. Questioning the prisoners separately, they said that FITZHUGH LEE, with four regiments of cavalry, had surrounded us. Two regiments were in the road in front, and two on our flanks. We had charged upon and driven the regiments in front, and a portion of our number had escaped, a number were wounded, some taken prisoners. Eighty men were left behind, and upon those two regiments charged. We dashed into the woods, and galloped through them at a headlong rate, regardless of limbs or obstructions, with the rascals thundering at our heels. As we passed a farm-house, the column became separated. Capt. BEARDSLEE, with twenty-two men, reached the party who were guarding the ford, and led them to our lines, while Lieut. O'NEIL and myself led fifty-eight a long way through the woods, and came safely in.

Capt. AIKEN and Capt. HERMANCE were wounded. Lieut. O'NEIL was injured by a fall of his horse. Last night fifty-two men were missing, but some of these will probably come in to-day.

Z. W. B.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Heavy Sales of the Government Five-Twenty Bonds.

Important Decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 3.

The subscriptions to the five-twentys on Saturday, published by telegraph, was made at the agencies of the Treasury Department. On the same day, however, application was made directly to the Treasury for $14,000,000 of the bonds.

DECISION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The following question was recently submitted to the Internal Revenue Office from Bankers in New-York:

"Where gold coin or gold dust is consigned to us for sale, and drawn against by reason of payment of said drafts, the owner becomes in our debt to an amount not over the par value, and some remains unpaid for ten, twenty or thirty days, by delay of conversion, or of sales of the gold dust or coin, what is the stamp?"

This is the Commissioner's reply:

"The act of March 3, 1863, defines how transactions in gold and silver coin and bullion may be carried on, declares all contracts, loans or sales not made in accordance therewith to be void, and affixes certain penalties to violations of its provisions. A fundamental requirement is that they shall be settled in three days. In the cases put by you, settlement is postponed for ten, twenty or thirty days. In so far as the first case is understood, it appears to me that the drawing against the gold alleged to be 'consigned for sale,' taken in connection with the assumed 'delay of conversion or of sale,' for ten, twenty or thirty days, changes the transaction from a simple sale, as at first assumed, into practically a loan, secured by 'pledge, deposit, or other disposition' of the coin, and requires to its legality that the contract should be in writing, or printed, signed and stamped, to an amount equal to one-half of one per cent. of the principal and interest, until settlement, at the rate of six per cent. per annum of the sum loaned upon it. Transactions in gold are not affected by the law."

The ordinary acknowledgment by the grantor of a deed before a Justice of a Peace, Notary Public or other officer, is exempt from stamp duty. The ordinary form of affidavit before a Justice of the Peace or other officer authorized to administer oaths, is liable to a stamp duty of five cents, the jurat affixed by the officer being held to be a certificate.

The manure purchased by farmers to maintain heir lands in present productive condition will be allowed as repairs, in estimating the income of farmers. Dividends payable or paid in 1862 must be considered as part of the income for that year. Dividends declared prior to Jan. 1, 1863, but not payable till on or after that date, must be returned as income for 1863.

Under a provision in the act of March 3 last, any instrument, document or paper made, signed or issued on and after June 1 next, without being duly stamped, shall for that cause be invalid. This is a highly important provision, and will compel general oeservance of the Stamp law.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is expected here next week to finish and publish his work upon the Tax law, which will be most thorough, accurate and comprehensive, and will become standard authority.

DECISION IN RELATION TO CANNON.

A rifle cannon is not in any commercial sense, or in the sense intended by the framers of the law, a "casting," *A cannon is a manufacture*, and it would be a misnomer to *call* it anything else, and a failure to comprehend the requirements of the law to *tax* it as anything else. Manufacturers of cannon are therefore required to pay thereon an ad valorem duty of 3 per cent. Shot and shell may be taxed as castings, under the act of March 3, 1863.

AFFIDAVITS.

Affidavits are now held to be subject to a stamp duty of five cents, the same as certificates.

STAMPS.

Collectors of internal revenue have been directed to commence proceedings, under the Excise law, against all persons east of the Rocky Mountains who shall willfully neglect to use stamps.

PENSION CLAIMS.

The amount of business transacted at the Pension office is immense. During the month of April near 6,000 applications for invalid and widows' pensions were received at the Bureau, of which 540 widows' and 693 invalid claims were granted.

CONTRACTS FOR MAIL BAGS.

The contracts for furnishing leather and canvas mail bags for four years from the 1st of July next, have been awarded by the Postmaster-General to EMERSON GAYLORD, of Chicopee, Mass., and R. T. LAMDIN, of Baltimore.

REBEL PRISONERS.

One hundred and forty rebel prisoners, captured by our forces on the Rapidan on Thursday, arrived here to-day, and were sent to the old Capitol Prison.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS AT HILTON HEAD.

The following are the deaths of soldiers at Hilton Head, S. C., since March 12:

April 3, John B. Gourley, 56th New-York.
April 4, Uriah S. Hilgert, Co. C, 176th Penn.
April 14, John Kelley, Co. K, 47th New-York.
April 13, Hifflin Siegel, Co. I, 174th Pennsylvania.
April 16, Levi Dasher, Co. C, 76th Pennsylvania.
April 14, Abram Ferguson, Co. B, 81st New-York.
April 11, Conrad Cramer, Co. F, 98th New-York.
April 15, Jeremiah Mills, 11th Maine.
April 13, John Larue, Co. E, 174th Pennsylvania.
April 12, George L. Smith, Co. A, 3d Rhode Island.
April 15, Edwin J. Vallely, Co. A, 3d Rhode Island.
March 22, Thomas Duffert, Co. D, 1st U. S.
March 30, Wm. H. Hiskey, Co. A, 176th Penn.
March 26, Milton Snyder, Co. D, 176th Penn.
March 28, Eugene Monk, 8th Maine.
March 12, Jerroel Hanson, prisoner.

Movements of Secretary Chase.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 2—P. M.

Secretary CHASE made a brief address to the large audience assembled to greet him at the Exchange, to-day. He gracefully acknowledged the financial support extended to the Government by the capitalists and merchants of Boston, and paid a warm tribute to the patriotism of the New-England States.

Mr. CHASE said that he did not pretend to have the power of casting national horoscopes, but he thought he might safely venture to say that this war was near its termination.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

Extensive Raid on the Rebel Communications in the Southwest.

Expedition Down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Another Expedition in Central Mississippi.

All the Railroads Connecting with Vicksburgh to be Cut.

THE MOVEMENT SUCCESSFUL.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAIRO, Wednesday, April 29, 1863.

By the time this letter reaches you, it will be no longer contraband, I presume, to throw a little light on the nature and extent of the "raid" which has just been made under the orders of Major-Gen. HURLBUT, commanding the Sixteenth Army Corps, upon the rebel lines of communication between Vicksburgh and Gen. JOHNSTON'S army. If your readers will take a map of Mississippi, they will see that between the head waters of the streams which flow west toward the Mississippi River, and those which flow east toward the Tombigbee, there runs a ridge of country marked by the towns of Ripley, Pontotoc and Houston, and leading to the line of the Mississippi Railway, which connects at Meridian with the Selma and Meridian Railroad, and makes the first link in the long chain between the rebel fortress of Vicksburgh and the rebel strongholds in the mountains of East Tennessee and Georgia. On the 17th inst., Gen. HURLBUT, acting in concert with Gen. ROSECRANS, dispatched a force of cavalry, under Col. GRIERSON, of the Sixth Illinois cavalry, with orders to follow this ridge as far south as Canton, where he was to burn the great depot of rolling stock accumulated at that point, thence to follow the line of the Mississippi and Decatur Railroad, burning all the bridges on his way, and particularly the important bridge over Chunky Creek, near Newton, and so to reach Meridian. From this point, if successful so far, he was to strike for the high bridge over the Tombigbee River, on the Selma and Meridian Railway, and return to Memphis by way of Columbus in Mississippi. The sweep of this "raid" it will be seen is only to be compared for extent and importance to the dash of CARTER through East Tennesse, and its results if successful, promise to be a great "demoralization" of the rebels in regions hitherto unvisited by our arms, a serious interruption of the plans of Gen. JOHNSTON, whatever they may be, and such an isolation of Vicksburgh from the forces in its rear as must materially advance the objects which Gen. GRANT is so energetically pursuing.

Simultaneously with this expedition, a movement of a somewhat similar character was set on foot by order of Gen. ROSECRANS from Tuscumbia, where a detachment from his army joined a small force from the command of Gen. HURLBUT. The direction of this expedition I think it best to suppress, as no news from it has yet reached me. From Gen. HURLBUT'S Mississippi "raid" I have such news, down to the 23d inst., as warrants me in believing that it is likely to have already resulted in a brilliant success, which will entitle Col. GRIERSON to the admiration of the country. News of its results is pretty sure to come in upon you from the South before this can come to hand, and the rebels of Mobile and Montgomery have doubtless come to the conclusion that "something is happening."

REBEL REPORTS OF RESULTS,

MEMPHIS, TENN., Thursday, April 30, 1863.

The Jackson (Miss.,) *Appeal* of the 24th inst., reported a Yankee cavalry expedition in Central Mississippi, threatening Columbus and Grenada, which, it says, exceeds in daring and boldness all former Yankee raids.

Reports have reached Memphis that the expedition has destroyed 20 miles of the Mississippi Central Railroad and a large quantity of arms and stores.

IMPORTANT FROM SUFFOLK.

A Reconnoissance Across the Nansemond—A Charge Upon and Capture of the Rebel Rifle Pits.

SUFFOLK, Virginia, Sunday, May 3.

This morning, at 9 o'clock, Gen. PECK sent a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery across the Nansemond River on a reconnoissance. When two miles out they charged upon and took the enemy's rifle pits and some prisoners. Our loss was small and the enemy's much greater. The charge was made by the Thirteenth New-Hampshire and the Eighty-ninth New-York.

Skirmishing has been kept up all day.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Return from the Pursuit of Marmaduke—False Report of a Battle, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, May 3.

Gens. VANDEVER and MCNEIL have returned from the pursuit of MARMADUKE, and are now at Cape Girardeau.

Reports of a battle at Bloomfield are unfounded.

A military commission was organized, yesterday, for the trial of all cases arising under Gen. CURTIS' recent general order looking to the punishment of spies, rebel correspondents, mail carriers, military insurgents, guerrillas, banishment of rebel sympathizers, &c.

The Western Virginia Raid.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, May 1.

We have a direct and reliable dispatch from Clarksburgh, stating that the Morgantown raiders were met, yesterday, midway between Fairmont and Clarksburgh, near Shinston, and defeated and driven back, with the loss of several killed and taken prisoners. They were under Gen. JONES, and numbered some 1,500, and were on their way to make a combined attack on our troops at Clarksburgh, in conjunction with IMBODEN and JACKSON, whose forces are known to be in the Tygart Valley, on the other side of Clarksburgh, in Lewis or Barbour County.

The attack was made by our Clarksburgh troops, who, it appears, came out to meet them. It is confidently believed that with the reinforcements which we will have at Grafton and Clarksburgh to-day we will be able to capture JONES' whole gang. The news of the repulse is official and reliable.

THE VERY LATEST.

A dispatch was received by Gen. LIGHTBURN, at 10 P. M., stating that a cavalry company, commanded by Capt. HAGANS, (believed to be a brother of Secretary HAGANS,) and a construction train, were gobbled up at Bridgeport, five miles east of Clarksburgh. The same dispatch said the ball was about opening at Clarksburgh. It is understood the attack is made by IMBODEN and BILL JACKSON from the direction of Buckhannon and Weston.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

British Indignation—Pressure for War—The American Minister Giving Passports to British Merchantmen—Cotton and Commerce—Ireland—France—Poland.

LONDON, Saturday, April 18, 1863.

The British Lion lashing himself into a rage is an edifying spectacle. Just now he is engaged in that operation. The disclosures respecting the capture of the *Adela*, and the violation of British mails and official dispatches, the capture of the *Peterhoff*, and the course taken by the American Minister, are raising such a storm as the Government will find it very hard to resist.

It appears that since the capture of British steamers to Matamoras, and the consequent rise of insurance, a Mexican agent and American contractor in London, wishing to send a cargo of arms and munitions of war to Matamoras for the Mexicans, applied to Mr. ADAMS for a free pass through the National fleet. Accordingly he gave them a certificate that they were all right, and not to be interfered with. This document was shown at LLOYD'S, to reduce the premium on the insurance, and, as a matter of course, the British merchants, whose vessels have been captured running from one British port to another, or from a British port to a neutral one, are in a state of indignation.

It is aggravating, no doubt; but if Mr. ADAMS chooses to certify that any vessel is trading *bona fide* to a neutral port, and that her cargo is not intended for rebels, I do not see what is to hinder him from doing so. If any one can take exception to this procedure, it should be the Emperor of the French, who may not like to see the American Minister franking a cargo of munitions of war to a country with which he is at war. But even he has no real ground of complaint. If the Emperor does not want arms to go to Mexico, let his own cruisers prevent it. Mr. ADAMS only gave a safe conduct past ours.

For all this the aggravation or insult will be made the most of. It is said the granting such a pass in our case shows that vessels not applying for such a protection, or to whom it is not granted, will be taken. Then John Bull's choler rises. "A pretty pass," he cries, "if I cannot send a steamer to a neutral port without the permission of the Yankee Minister!"

The reception of Gen. BUTLER in New-York, and of his speech at the Academy of Music, does not soothe the irritation. Has he not been denounced in the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and by almost the entire English Press, as out of the pale of civilization—a brute, a monster, a savage, and I know not what besides? And he denounces England—calls for non-intercourse with England, threatens war to England, and New-York ladies wave their perfumed handkerchiefs, and New-York men applaud him. Could there be a greater insult to three out of the four estates—the Lords, Commons and the Press?

A powerful party is pushing on the agitation for war. The *Times* and the conservative Press are urging it with all their might. Lancashire sees no other remedy. The agents of the South, and those who have invested $15,000,000 in the cotton loan, will fan the flame. The shipping merchants make common interest with the cotton lords. The great cotton interest is perishing of a slow starvation. Half a million of idle people must be fed where they are, or sent away, and either is ruin. A short, sharp war is the simplest remedy. The *Adela* or the *Peterhoff* will answer as a *casus belli*, or if the Government prefers to throw the onus of the declaration on the American Government, then recognition of the Confederacy. The matter cannot be staved off. It will come up either in connection with the Lancashire debate next week, or directly on a motion for recognition.

Lord RUSSELL, it would appear, is for peace Lord PALMERSTON, however, is for whatever the British public requires, and is always ready for a a row. The more RUSSELL concedes to the claims of the American Government, the more violent will be the storm against him. It is easy to see that even the *Daily News* sees trouble ahead, and is apprehensive of a serious termination of the present difficulties.

Why should the Government hesitate? The budget has been presented, and Mr. GLADSTONE shows a handsome surplus, and an actual increase of revenue. The American trade has fallen off $30,000,000, but the trade with France, under the Cobden treaty, has increased twice that amount. The wealth of England has for years increased at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum. In spite of the cotton famine, England, according to the figures in Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech, was never so rich and powerful as at this moment. It is true that there are a million and a half of paupers, and that there is starvation and typhus in London; but a country that pays taxes to the amount of over $400,000,000 cannot be called poor. Including all the rates, the amount, I believe, is not much short of $500,000,000 a year.

But there are some difficulties in the way. The newspapers and the merchants may not see them, but the Government is not blind to them. There are Canada and British Columbia, and here is Ireland. Ireland awaiting her opportunity. Ireland never more dissatisfied, disloyal and outraged in every way than at this moment. Never was a country so contemptuously treated as Ireland by England. Poland may have been as brutally outraged by Russia, but she was never so coolly and persistently insulted. I have been in Ireland, and I know Irishmen on both sides of the Atlantic. I have never seen a Catholic Irishman, prelate, priest or layman, who was loyal to England—not one. The bishops of Ireland are generally prudent men, who are careful of their people. They discourage all movements that may get them into trouble, and which can lead to no result. The clergy see that without some such opportunity as a war with France or America would present, rebellion would be hopeless. But, in case of such a war, in one-third of Ireland there would be civil war, and in the other two-thirds open rebellion. Ireland is England's weak place, and Ireland now is so full of misery, that disaffection would be strengthened by despair. In case of a war, the first move of England, if she is wise, will be to strengthen every garrison in Ireland. The fact that hundreds of Irishmen are now leaving almost daily for America, ostensibly to work on railroads, is not pleasant to the Confederate sympathisers.

The revolution in Poland still continues. The Czar has offered an amnesty. It is said to have been rejected. No doubt there is some apprehension of war. There are rumors of a Russian movement toward Sweden. But I cannot see that war in Europe is to be calculated upon. If the Western Powers go too far in intervention on behalf of Poland, Russia may be less inclined to join them in whatever course they may take respecting America. But it is not probable that Russia would ever join in a forcible intervention, or become the ally of England and France in a war with America.

A more important question is what course France would take in the event of such a war. England refused to join France, in the project of mediation or diplomatic intervention. Would France join England in a more decided measure? It is one of the grievances of the English that while their commerce has been interfered with, that of France has been respected. It has seemed to me for the past year that each country has been trying to make a cat's-paw of the other to get the chestnuts that both want out of the fire. France wants cotton and trade as well as England. The sympathy with the South is not so general in France as in England, but there can be no doubt, I believe, as to the feelings of the Emperor, and he, for all practical purposes, is the State. It is the policy of the Emperor to make all the Powers around him at once subordinate and useful. England, Spain and Italy are his allies. I think they will do nothing without his support, and that America, in a war with England, cannot rely upon the aid of any Government in Europe.

The best solution of the whole difficulty is to end the war. Let Vicksburgh and Charleston be taken, JOHNSTON be beaten in Tennessee, and LEE in Virginia. Let Richmond be occupied by a National army, and the European Powers might be left to their own devices.

You will hear soon, if you have not heard already, of the exploits of another British pirate, the *Japan*, which got safely out a few days ago, ran over to the French coast, and took on board her captain, guns and ammunition from a steamer dispatched for that purpose. She is described as a very fast steamer, with a large and picked crew, and must necessarily do much damage. The Government is keeping a watch, and employing detectives; but the will is so strong that there will be a way found for most of the China fleet to get to sea.

Some men have been arrested in Sheffield for counterfeiting greenbacks. It does not appear that many have been sent off for circulation.

Great interest is felt in the result of the Connecticut election—quite as much as in the bombardment of Vicksburgh, or in the fate of Com. FARRAGUT. The British Copperheads naturally sympathize with the transatlantic variety of the same interesting reptile. The arrest of Gov. TOD is a crumb of comfort.

MONADNOCK.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

A Citizen Shot in a Station-house—Testimony Given upon the Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

The readers of the TIMES will remember that on the evening of Wednesday, April 22, JOSEPH SANDS, a Policeman of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was arrested upon the charge of shooting THOMAS MURPHY with a revolver in the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house. MURPHY was immediately taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he lingered until Saturday evening last, when he died of the wounds received at the hands of Officer SANDS. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest upon the body, yesterday, when the following testimony was elicited:

Sarah Brennan testified that on the evening of the 22d ult., she met a man named James Norton, at the corner of King and Congress streets, and after talking with him a short time she passed on; just as she was parting from Norton, Thomas Murphy, the deceased, picked up a small stone and rolled it after her; the rolling of the stone was done playfully and without any harm being intended.

James Norton testified that soon after the stone was thrown, Officer Sands came up and asked the deceased if he had no better pastime than to indulge in throwing stones; deceased replied by asking if it had hurt the officer; whereupon the latter immediately seized deceased by the collar and started toward the Station-house; the deceased asked the privilege of walking beside the officer like a gentleman, in reply to which the officer said "You are a loafer;" deceased said he was not a loafer, but was as good as the officer; on the way to the Station-house there was considerable talk between the officer and deceased, but no resistance was offered on the part of the latter, and no blows were struck; when they arrived at the Station-house the officer shoved the deceased into the hall-way, thrust him against the wall, and then drew a revolver from his breast pocket and shot him in the neck; immediately after the shot was fired, the Sergeant in the Station-house ran from behind the desk to the hall and said to SANDS, "For God's sake what are you about?—are you crazy?" the deceased was not intoxicated at the time; witness had known deceased five years and never saw him intoxicated.

John Murphy, of No. 71 King-st., testified that he saw the transactions referred to by the last witness, and that there was no interference, and no attempt was made to rescue the prisoner from the officer; the deceased walked quietly along with Sands, and had his hands in his pockets all the time. This witness also testified that he saw the shooting, and saw the officer push the deceased up against the hall wall and shoot him through the neck. Witness had known deceased for the last eight years, and had never known him in any difficulty before.

John Riley saw Officer Sands push deceased into the hallway, and soon after witness saw the flash and heard the report of a pistol; he afterwards learned that deceased was shot.

William Groot, Sergeant of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, testified that on the 22d ultimo, while he was sitting behind his desk in the Station-house in Greenwich-street, he heard the report of a pistol, and that immediately thereafter he heard some one fall in the hallway; witness went out and saw Officer Sands in the hall; the latter then told witness that he had shot deceased, and that his (Murphy's) friends were to blame for the occurrence; Sands also stated to witness that an attempt had been made to mob him on his way to the Station-house, and that it was only by drawing his revolver that he was enabled to frighten them off; he said that when he was in the hallway of the Station-house, one of deceased's friends caught hold of his arm, and while trying to disengage it, the pistol accidentally exploded; after this witness took the pistol from Sands and told him he must not leave the Station-house; the latter has always maintained a good reputation in the Police Department.

Howell Mangels, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, testifies that he was in the entry of the Station-house when Officer Sands brought the deceased to the premises; he heard the scuffle in the hall, and soon after he heard the report of a pistol; when he turned around he saw deceased fall to the floor; the outside door was shut when the shot was fired.

Thomas C. Finnell, M. D., testified that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased at St. Vincent's Hospital; he found a gun-shot wound on the right side of the neck, extending to the spine, and upon making a dissection, he found the bullet lodged in the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra; a large amount of extravasated blood was found in the track of the ball.

The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased had come to his death from a pistol-shot wound at the hands of JOSEPH SANDS. When questioned by the Coroner, the prisoner said that he was 29 years of age, resided at No. 80 Charlton-street, and at the time of the shooting he had no intention of taking life. Coroner WILDEY then committed SANDS to prison, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT — GENERAL TERM — NON-ENUMERATED MOTIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 161, 669, 1783, 281, 213, 2071, 115, 1579, 1633, 1687, 1137, 691, 1837, 599, 899, 793, 166, 1193, 1287. *Part II.*—Nos. 1150, 1852, 2408, 452, 2400, 496, 1510, 1468, 2874, 26, 7145, 1240, 1434, 2916, 2596, 1664, 2862, 620¾, 1160, 1348, 1386, 2328, 1832, 718¾, 806.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Demurrers only.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2191, 2033, 2209, 745, 1915, 2011, 1789, 665, 2021, 2024, 1127, 3111, 799, 2069. *Part II.*—Nos. 1734, 1136, 2122, 2056, 822, 2158, 322, 1082, 1036, 2254, 2230, 1182, 1858, 914, 1786.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1395, 1543, 1566, 1570, 1571, 1186, 1200, 901, 1423, 1465, 1488, 1496, 1498, 1561. *Part II.*—Nos. 711, 667, 1345, 1271, 1574, 1575, 1579, 1580, 1583, 1584, 1587, 1589, 1378, 771, 590.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ... MAY 2, 1863.

$5,000	U.S. 6s,'81, Reg.	106	
19,000	U.S.6s,'81, Cou.	107	
9,000	U. S. 6s, '68 Cou.	106	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W.L. hf.y'rly.	104	
1,800	U. S. 5s, '65.	104	
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ cts. Notes, Oct. & Apl.	106	
37,000	do.	106¼	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c	101⅝	
29,000	do. New	99¾	
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	60	
2,000	do.	59⅝	
4,000	Virginia State 6s	60	
5,000	Mo. St. 6s.	64	
38,000	do.	64¼	
25,000	do.	64⅛	
9,000	Mo. 6s, 1a to H. & St. J. R.	58	
25,000	Erie 4th M.B.	108	
1,000	Hud. River 3d m.	114	
2,000	Har. R. 3d M.	107	
7,000	M. So. 2d M. ex. In.	101	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.	120	
12,000	Ala. & T. H. Inc. B.	82	
33,000	C. & N. W. 1 M.	12	
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	57	
6,000	do.	56¾	
10,000	do.	56⅝	
6,000	do.	56	
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st M.	105	
4,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	91⅛	
2,000	Han. & St. J. 1st M.	72	
1,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F.	113	
12,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	104	
20,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M	89¾	
1,000	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	87	
1,000	do.	86	
10	Bank of Commerce	103	
10	Ocean Bank	89¼	
20	do.	89	
12	Am. Ex. Bank	103	
5	Market Bank	100	
5	Shoe & Leather B'k	104	
13	Continental Bank	94	
25,000	American Gold	150⅜	
98,000	do.	150	
5,000	do.	149⅞	
500	Canton Co.	31⅜	
100	do.	s30 31¼	
100	do.	s30 31¼	
100	do.	31¼	
100	do.	31	
200	do.	30	
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	138	
100	Cumb. Coal Pref'd	24	
100	do.	b30 23¾	
200	do.	s30 21¾	
250	do.	22	
500	Bucks Co. Lead	2	
50	Quicksilv. M. Co.	48	
200	do.	48⅜	
75	do.	49	
100	Cen. Am. Trans. Co.	32	
50	Min. Mining Co.	110	
210	Pacific M. S. Co.	190	
100	do.	189¾	
6	N. Y. Cen. R.	116¾	
350	do.	116⅜	
200	Erie Railway	84⅜	
800	do.	84⅝	
200	do.	84⅜	
1300	do.	84¼	
300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	94	
50	do.	94⅜	
250	Erie R. Prf.	101⅜	
25	do.	101⅜	
200	do.	102	
50	do.	101⅞	
125	Nor. & Wor. R.	85	
10	do.	86	
1000	Reading R.	95	
50	Mich. Cen. R.	105⅛	
550	do.	106	

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U. S. 6s,'81. Cou.	107⅜	
1,000	U. S. 6s,'81. Reg.	106	
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C.	102	
25,000	do. New	99⅞	
5,000	Mo. State 6s.	s30 64⅜	
20,000	do.	64⅜	
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	104	
1,500	Amer. Gold.	150⅜	
100,000	do.	150	
20	Bank of Commerce.	100½	
200	Canton Company.	31	
700	do.	30⅜	
100	do.	30⅜	
600	do.	b30 30½	
50	do.	s30 30⅜	
200	Cum. Coal Prf.	23	
100	do.	23¾	
500	do.	24	
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	189¾	
200	do.	189¾	
300	Quicksilver M. Co.	49	
50	do.	48⅜	
900	Bucks Co. Ld. Co.	2	
1100	Hudson Riv. R.	125	
800	do.	124⅜	
150	do.	s30 124	
135	do.	124⅜	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	116⅜	
350	do.	116⅜	
200	do.	116¼	
50	Erie Railway	85	
400	do.	s10 84⅞	
800	do.	84⅜	
100	do.	84⅜	
200	do.	84⅜	
400	Erie R. Pref.	102	
500	Harlem R.	84	
1000	do.	84⅜	
800	do.	84⅜	
100	do.	s15 83⅜	
106	Har. R. Pref.	96	
700	Reading Railroad.	95	
600	do.	83¾	
1000	do.	83¾	
400	do.	s30 83	
1200	do.	s30 82¾	
300	do.	82⅝	
800	do.	82⅜	
100	do.	b30 83	
100	do.	b30 83¼	
200	do.	s30 82⅝	
1000	do.	82	
50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	161⅜	
659	Clev. & Tol. R.	109	
200	do.	s30. 108	
600	do.	108⅛	
500	do.	s30. 108⅜	
400	Chi. & Rock Is.	s5 95	
200	do.	96	
200	do.	95¾	
100	do.	95⅜	
200	do.	95¾	
200	do.	b7 95⅜	
100	do.	s5 95½	
500	Mil. & Pr. Du Chien	44	
200	do.	44¼	
400	do.	44⅜	
196	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d P.	81	
1250	P., F. W. & C. R.	69	
200	do.	s30 68¾	
250	Al. & T. H. R.	43	
50	do.	42¾	
500	Alton & T. H. Pr.	75	
50	do.	75¼	
100	Chic. & N. W. R.	25	
400	do.	25¼	
650	do.	25⅜	
200	do.	25¾	
850	do.	25⅝	
100	do.	b30 26	
150	Chic. & Alt.	75	
500	do.	76	
100	do.	75¼	
200	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	95	
10	Buf., N. Y. & E. R.	90	
25	Mich. Cen. R.	10o	
1000	M. S. & N. I. R.	69	
300	do.	b30 69¼	
400	do.	s30 68¾	
100	do.	69	
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	109¾	
100	do.	109	
300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	94¾	
100	do.	b30 94¾	
1000	Clev. & Pitt. R.	85¾	
500	do.	85⅝	
100	do.	b30 83	
100	do.	b30 83¼	
200	do.	s30 82¾	
1000	do.	82	
50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	161⅜	
659	Clev. & Tol. R.	109	
200	do.	s30. 108	
600	do.	108⅛	
500	do.	s30. 108⅜	
400	Chi. & Rock Is.	s5 95	
200	do.	96	
200	do.	95¾	
100	do.	95⅜	
200	do.	95¾	
200	do.	b7 95⅜	
100	do.	s5 95½	
500	Mil. & Pr. Du Chien	44	
200	do.	44¼	
400	do.	44⅜	
196	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d P.	81	
1250	P., F. W. & C. R.	69	
200	do.	s30 68¾	
250	Al. & T. H. R.	43	
50	do.	42¾	
500	Alton & T. H. Pr.	75	
50	do.	75¼	
100	Chic. & N. W. R.	25	
400	do.	25¼	
650	do.	25⅜	
200	do.	25¾	
850	do.	25⅝	
100	do.	b30 26	
150	Chic. & Alt.	75	
500	do.	76	
100	do.	75¼	
200	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	95	
10	Buf., N. Y. & E. R.	90	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000	Amer. Gold	150⅜	
30,000	do.	150⅜	
10,000	do.	150⅜	
200	5 Quicksr Min. Co. do.	49 49⅜	
2200	Bucks Co. L. Co	2	
1000	do.	s10 2	
100	Canada C. Co.	b10 1¾	
100	Pacific Mail	b30. 190	
50	N. Y. Central R.	116⅜	
500	Erie Railway.	84⅜	
400	do.	s3 84⅛	
100	do.	s10 84⅛	
100	do.	b3 84⅜	
400	do.	84⅜	
200	do.	s3 84⅜	
100	Erie R. Pref.	b10 102⅜	
800	Hudson R. R.	124⅜	
50	do.	s10 124⅝	
50	do.	124⅜	
100	do.	b3 124⅝	
300	do.	124⅜	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$50,000	Amer. Gold.	149⅞	
2,000	do.	149⅞	
20,000	do.	s3 149⅞	
200	U.S. 3-10 N's.	106⅜	
5,000	do.	106	
1,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60⅜	
500	Cum. Coal	24	
100	Quicksr Mining Co.	4⅜	
100	do.	b10 49	
500	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	2	
200	do.	2⅛	
100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	800 5⅛	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	117	
50	do.	s10. 117	
100	do.	b5 117⅛	
250	Erie R.	85¾	
100	do.	s3 85¾	
100	do.	b3 85¾	
100	do.	85¾	
100	do.	b10 85¾	
100	Erie R. Pref.	102¾	
150	do.	s3 102⅞	
50	do.	b4 102⅞	
100	P., Ft. W. & C. R	b10 69¾	
400	Harlem R.	84⅜	
500	do.	84⅜	
200	do.	s10 84⅜	
1005	do.	84⅜	
200	do.	b10 84¾	
100	Harlem R. Pref	95¾	
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	69	
200	do.	s3 69	
200	do.	b10 69¼	
100	Ill. Cen. R. S	94	
50	do.	94¼	
200	Clev. & Pitts.	85¾	
100	do.	b10 85¾	
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	69¾	
100	do.	b3 69¾	
50	do.	s10 69¾	
50	Chic. & Al. R.	74	
50	Galena & Chi. R.	88¾	
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	c10 96¾	
100	do.	b3 96	
300	Chic. & R. I. R.	96	
100	do.	s3 96	

MONDAY, May 4—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was less active in the Import entries, the total of which fall below the corresponding week of last season. The clearances of Domestic Produce continue large for the season, and the reopening of Canal and Lake navigation will probably soon increase the weekly returns notwithstanding the comparatively dull reports of the markets on the other side. The variety and bulk of Provisions sent abroad are this commercial year greater than ever, and to these have been added the now important item of Petroleum Oil. In the general trade of the City, we hear complaints of comparative dullness, though a fair business is doing in Domestic Goods and a few of the leading articles of foreign merchandise. The Importers, as a class, are not remitting heavily, and the demand and rates of Exchange are not yet up to the price of Gold as made by speculation in William-street. The Export of Specie is consequently very light for this season of the year, although the accumulation in Bank and the disbursements in Gold for Interest from the Treasury could readily respond to a large outward movement. Exchange closed dull on Saturday at 165, and Gold 150 ₱ cent. The speculation in the latter, for some days past, was partially neglected for the more violent rise on the Share list of the Stock Exchange. The latter, it will be noted from the following table, shows a pretty general advance since Saturday week; the business being very large through the week, and winding up with a firm feeling. The demand for Government Stocks was also heavier upon the Loan Agents and the Assistant Treasurer than for any previous week in the financial history of the war, and although the current disbursements from the Treasury are very large, the balance in the New-York office has gone up $7,378,000 within the five working days of the week, and now stands $22,629,790. The price of Money to the Brokers is 5 ₱ cent., as the rule, with a fair employment on Saturday at this figure:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	153⅜ @148⅜ @150
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, 1881	106⅛ @107⅜
U. S. Treasury Bds. 7.30 ₱ cts	107 @107
New-York Central	116 @116⅝
New-York and Erie	81⅞ @85 @84¼
Erie Preferred Shares	99⅞ @102⅞
Rock Island	94⅜ @97 @96⅝
Michigan Guaranteed	105 @109⅝
Michigan Southern	62⅜ @70⅝ @63
Michigan Central	104⅝ @106
Toledo	106 @110
Illinois Central	94⅜ @94⅝
Pacific Mail	188⅜ @190
Hudson River	114⅞ @125⅝
Harlem Preferred	90 @96
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	75 @85 @81⅝
Marlem Common	69⅜ @87 @85⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	68¼ @70⅝ @69⅜

The market for Stocks, on Saturday, was less excited than on Friday, though scarcely less firm at the close of the day. At the early Board the orders to sell on Friday's rapid advance caused a decline of 1 ₱ cent. on the greater part of the Share list. But later in the day the turn of the market was again upward, and at the Second Board prices were nearly, and, on many descriptions, quite equal to the quotations of Friday night. The movement on Hudson River Railway was 4 ₱ cent. higher, the cash price 125 ₱ cent., while 124@124¼ ₱ cent. was bid, seller's option, 30 days. At 4 o'clock the general market was firm, closing as follows, compared with the figures of the night before; the market closing firm. Chicago and Northwestern shares rose to 30 ₱ cent.

	Prf.	Par.		Prf.	Par.
Gold Coin	150⅜	150	Harlem Pref.	96	95
U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅜	107⅜	Mich. Central	106	105
N. Y. Central	116⅜	116⅜	Mich. Southern	70¼	69
Erie	84⅞	84⅝	Mich. Guarant'd	109⅜	109⅛
Erie Preferred	102⅜	102⅜	Illinois Central	94⅜	94⅝
Hudson	121	125⅜	Pittsburgh	84⅜	83¼
Toledo	110	110	Fort Wayne	70¼	69⅜
Pacific Mail	190⅜	190	Rock Island	97	96⅜
Quicksilver Co	50	49	Treasury Certifs.	101⅜	102
Harlem	84⅜	85¼	7-30 Tr. Notes	107	107¼

The price of Gold fell from 150⅜ to 150 ₱ cent. The speculation on the Street was unusually tame, notwithstanding the War rumors from the Army of the Potomac. It has very little support in the Export demand, which amounts for the week to only $295,000. The demand for the New 5-20 year Loan of the United States on Saturday, by conversion of Currency at par, amounts to $2,055,000. The subscriptions to the same Loan on Friday, in Boston, we understand, exceeded $1,600,000.

The following bids were made, on Saturday, for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	111	American Exchange	103
Manhattan	181⅛	Chatham	92
Merchants'	109	Bank of the Republic	106
America	121	Bank of N. America	102
City	135	Hanover	90
Phœnix	107	Irving	80
North River	100	Metropolitan	108⅜
Tradesmen's	104	People's	98
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Market	100
National	102	Shoe and Leather	103½
Merchants' Exchange	93¼	Corn Exchange	104
Leather Manufacturers'	150	Continental	93⅛
Seventh Ward	130	St. Nicholas	93
State of New-York	102	Marine	138
Commerce	100⅛	Commonwealth	96
Broadway	150	Atlantic	70
Ocean	88¾	N. Y. County	115
Mercantile	125	Park	115

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s	110	Al. & T. H. 2ds. inc.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bonds.	32
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	106
N. Y. Cen. conv., '76	125	Chic. & N. W. int'l.	96
Erie R. firsts, '68	112	Chic. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser.	84
Erie R. seconds, '78	120	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	56
Erie R. thirds, '83	111¾	Han. & St. J. firsts	71
Erie R. fourths, '80	107	Lack. & W. Bds.	110
Erie R. fifths, '88	107¾	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts.	111
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '79	110	Tol. & Wab. firsts	101¾
Hud. R. seconds '85, s. f.	117	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.	91
Hud. R. 7s, thirds '75.	114	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	92
Hud. Con., '67	121	M. & P. du C. firsts	106
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	115	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	111
Har. thirds, '68	107	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	110
Mich. C. new sets, '82,	119	N. J. Cen. seconds	107
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	109
No. Ind. Goshen L. '68.	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	104
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	82
Ill. Central '75	120	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100
Al. & T. H. firsts	104	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	85
Al. & T. H. 2ds preferred	92¾		

The Import entries of the past week amount to $3,023,671, against $3,357,020 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,798,390, against $1,410,166 same week in 1862. The export of Specie is $295,000, against $742,000 same week last year.

The Commercial tables for nine months of the Current Fiscal year were made up a few days since, after receipt of the official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of March.

The import entries of the nine months of the year, that is, from the 1st of July to the 31st of March, exclusive of $1,319,000 in Foreign Specie, were	$134,983,000
Add five weeks, since April 1	20,119,118
Total to date	$155,102,118
Against same date 1862	109,466,560
Increased Export since July 1	$45,635,558

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from the port of New-York, for the first nine months of the Fiscal year to March 31 were

	$145,675,000
Add five weeks since April 1	15,080,620
Total to date	$160,756,620
Against same date 1862	114,385,546
Increased Export since July 1	$46,370,074

The amount of Specie exported for the nine months of the Fiscal year, July 1 to March 31, was

	$46,637,000
Add since April 1	2,199,000
Total to date	$48,836,000
Against same date 1862	14,479,000
Increased Specie Export	$34,357,000

Some further first of May changes among the Brokers are reported: Mr. KENYON COX, for several years confidential clerk with Messrs. E. O. STANTON & Co., joins Messrs. ROBINSON, of Buffalo, in establishing an Exchange house in this City under the style of ROBINSON, COX & Co. The firm of WILLARD & MAXWELL has dissolved, Mr. WILLARD retiring. The business will be continued by G. L. MAXWELL and W. H. MARSTON, under the name of MAXWELL & Co., at No. 36 Wall-street. Mr. A. E. LAING, Stock Broker, has removed to No. 15 William-street.

Earnings of the Hudson River Railroad for

April, 1863	$270,675 92
April, 1862	202,346 11
Increase	$68,329 81
For the seven months of the current fiscal year of the Company the earnings have been as follows:	
October, 1862	$239,910 86
October, 1861	173,260 30
Increase	$66,650 56
November, 1862	$270,082 62
November, 1861	197,761 77
Increase	$73,320 85
December, 1862	$467,571 40
December, 1861	246,282 92
Increase	$157,288 48
January, 1863	$458,053 06
January, 1862	307,330 18
Increase	$151,622 88
February, 1863	$425,046 78
February, 1862	281,568 10
Increase	$143,478 68
March, 1863	$366,801 84
March, 1862	308,963 46
Increase	$57,838 38
April, 1863	$270,675 92
April, 1862	202,346 11
Increase	$68,329 81
Whole Gain in Seven Months	$718,529

The gain in April this year over the same month in 1861 is $130,924. The figures of the month for three years run as follows:

April, 1861

DRY GOODS.

AT 25 CENTS A PAIR,

LADIES' MODE LISLE THREAD GLOVES.
GENTS' MODE LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
BOYS' MODE LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
MISSES' MODE LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
WOMENS' SLATE AND BLACK HOSE,
CHILDRENS' FANCY COTTON HOSE,
AT UNION ADAMS, NO. 637 BROADWAY.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
A VERY LARGE STOCK,
IN CHOICE DESIGNS.
ALSO,
VESTIBULE LACES,
RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS,
FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES,
IN COLLARS,
SETS,
VAILS,
COIFFURES,
AND BY THE YARD.
A CHOICE SELECTION,
NOW OPEN AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SPRING MANTILLAS,
NOW OPEN AT RETAIL,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

SHADES,
of every variety and material, made and put up.
SHADE HOLLANDS of every color by the yard.
Silk, Silk and Wool, and Worsted Shade Tassels of all sizes and prices.
CORD AND SHADE FIXTURES OF EVERY KIND.
Particular attention paid to hanging
STORE SHADES.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
GRAND MODE PARISIENNE.

JUST RECEIVED, the very latest styles in CHINE SILKS, comprising the entire EXPORTATION of a FRENCH MANUFACTURER, which must be sold this month, and, in consequence, will be offered at a loss OF 35 PER CENT. ON COST OF IMPORTATION.

ORGANDIES—Very rich and new designs at 38c. per yard: worth 65c.
JACONETS—Small neat patterns 38c.; worth 50c.; printed by the very best manufacturers.
BRILLIANTS—GROS ORDIERS' make; neat pompadour chints at 50c.
MARSEILLES—White and figured, at 75c.; worth $1.
FOULARD SILKS—The finest quality imported for $1 12½ per yard.

ALPACA—The finest assortment in the City for choice colors.

TOILE DE PARIS and MOZAMBIQUES at 38c; worth 50c.

BLACK SILKS—All widths for Mantillas and Talmas, 20 per cent. below regular prices.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place, near N. Y. Hotel.

A FINE SELECTION OF
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS on hand, such as
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES,
MIRRORS AND CORNICES,
CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS, BRONZES, CUTLERY, PARIAN STATUARY, VASES and MANTLE ORNAMENTS.
Parties about to refurnish their dwelling-houses will find in our establishment
A VERY LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT, at MODERATE PRICES.
Old chandeliers rebronzed or regilt as good as new.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

A SPLENDID EXHIBITION
OF DRY GOODS.
OVER NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH
OF SILKS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, SHEETINGS,
LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELS, CRASHES, &c., &c.

All purchased at the late auction sales,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION
ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION,
AND SELLING AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT VALUE.
The goods are really
BARGAINS, BARGAINS,
And we invite an inspection of the stock
As proof of the
GREAT CHEAPNESS OF OUR GOODS.

The silk stock contains
CHECK, GROS DE RHINES, from 6s. and up.
Yard-wide CHECK FOULARD, best quality, at $1.
PLAIN and FIGURED COLORED SILKS, from 9s. and up.
BLACK DRESS SILKS, plain, at 7s. and up.
COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUE, very cheap, and a LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER STYLES.

The Dress Goods Stock
Will be found the largest
And most recherche of the kind
IN THE CITY,
And contains all the latest novelties in
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, POPLINS,
MOZAMBIQUES, ARABIAN GLACE, LENOS,
CRAPES, POPLEIN REGENCE,
POPLEIN BEANAISE,
POIL DE CHEVE, GRISAILLIE, &c., &c., &c.,
At the following prices per yard:
9c., 12½c., 15c., 18c., 21c., 25c., 31c., 37½c., and up.

THE WHITE GOODS AND DOMESTIC STOCK
Contains a large quantity of
DAMASKS, LINENS, TOWELS AND CRASHES,
AT THE OLD PRICES.
Also,
SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND LININGS,
AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
ALL THE LATEST STYLES
IN SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AND VERY CHEAP.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
ALL THE NEWEST FABRICS
IN SPRING SHAWLS,
FROM AUCTION,
From $1 50 to $50.

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
No. 252 Bowery.
W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS
AND SHAWLS.
Mantillas—Mantillas from $5 and upwards, warranted at less than half prices.
Black Pusher Lace Flouncings, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2 per yard, warranted at less than half prices.
Black Thread Lace Veils from $2 50 and upward.
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces and Insertions.
Valenciennes Laces from 1s. per yard and upward.
Real Point Lace Collars, Sets, Barbes and Coiffures.
Thread, Guipure and Valenciennes Lace Collars and Sets.
Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs from $2 and upward.
Embroidered Collars, Sets, and Handkerchiefs.
Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions.
Plain and figured Nets and Blond of every description.
Silk Embroidered Capes for Silk Mantillas.
Together with a full assortment of every article in Rich Laces and Paris Embroideries, all of which we offer at a large
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at Retail,
ON MONDAY, 4TH INST.,
A large assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
purchased at the great AUCTION SALES of last week, 30 to 50 per cent. less than Cost of Importation,
COMPRISING:
Silks, in great variety, Worsted and Silk Grenadines, in Colors and Black, Mozambiques, in Plaids, Stripes and Plain Poil de Chevre, De Laines, Alpacas, in all the new Shades of Drab and Black, with a great variety of goods suitable for children.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bed-clothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Flutibg for dress trimmings; laces done as like new.

DRY GOODS.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Including Novelties received per steamers,
AT RETAIL.
Also, at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-s
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' Breakfast Robes, Underclothing,
Children's Dresses, Cloaks, Hats, Caps, Underclothing, &c.,
Ready-made and made to order.
AT MODERATE PRICES.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
CH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
In great variety for Spring and Summer,
AT RETAIL—LOW PRICES!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
Latest Paris Shapes, in great variety.
AT RETAIL.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
BLACK SILKS FOR MANTILLAS
3-4 to 8-4 wide, in various qualities,
AT RETAIL, CHEAP.

FURNITURE COVERINGS
AT COST.

WIDE FRENCH BROCATELS,
At $8 per yard.
COTELLINES, SATINS AND BROCADES,
At Old Prices.
ALSO A FULL LINE OF
HAIR-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS,
WOOL and UNION REPS,
PEKIN and TERRY CLOTHS,
WORSTED DAMASKS and LASTINGS,
AND EVERY STYLE OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
At Correspondingly Low Figures.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 399 Broadway.

LINEN SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
very superior, manufactured particularly for our
RETAIL TRADE,
Napkins, Doylies, Pillow Casing, Cloths,
Fresh Goods at
MODERATE PRICES,
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
6 to 6,000 DOZEN BLACK AND COLORED JOUVIN
KID GLOVES,
Elegantly Embroidered in White, Magenta and Solferino, which I guarantee to sell less than any other importer in the United States.
GEORGE B. ENGLISH,
No. 11 Warren-st.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS
in Brocades, Brocatelles, Tapestries, and Reps,
CHINTZES,
and every variety of goods for Slip Coverings.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.
Having complete our orders and contracts previous to the recent important advances, we still continue to offer our entire stock of new Spring styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
Call early if you want
CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 466 Broadway, near Grand-st.

LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES!!
200 PIECES BEST PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, from 4s. to $2 per yard. VERY WIDE and best goods imported.
8-4 PUSHER SHAWL LACES, half price.
REAL LACES of every description.
POINT COLLARS, THREAD COLLARS, &c.
1,000 Dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12s. a dozen up. THE CHEAPEST LINE OF HANDKERCHIEFS IN THE CITY.
Hem-stitched and Embr'd Handkerchiefs—a full stock.
Gents' Linen and Silk Handkerch'fs, at very low prices.
OPENING, 1,000 PIECES EMBROIDERED COLLARS, AT LOW PRICES. Sets of every description.
FULL LINE OF NEEDLE-WORKED EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, INFANTS' WAISTS, INFANTS' DRESSES, &c., &c:
ALL COLORS of Grenadines, Bareges, Grenadine Veils, Lace Veils, Thread Veils, Barbes, Coiffures, &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

KID GLOVES.
CLOSING ALL OUR LIGHT COLORS LADIES' KID GLOVES FOR 63 CENTS a pair. Best quality imported.
NOW OPENING,
3,000 DOZEN ALL THE DESIRABLE SPRING SHADES OF LADIES' KID GLOVES, BEST PARIS QUALITY, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
MONDAY and TUESDAY we shall offer the largest stock of STRAW GOODS ever exhibited by one House in this City, comprising Goods of the choicest description.
We have BONNETS and BLOOMERS from One Cent to Ten Dollars each.
Especially we call attention to GRAY and TAN HAIR BONNETS, from One to Three Dollars.
CHOICE CLEAR SPLIT STRAW BONNETS, at $1, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 5) and $3. Bargains.
Also, some of the finest SPLIT, LEGHORN and LUTON BLOOMERS, in all the prevailing shapes, at $2 50, $3, $3 50 and $4 each.
Examine our COLORED and WHITE BLOOMERS, at 25, 31, 38, 44 and 56 cents each.
It is impossible to particularize, but we have everything in STRAW GOODS below last year's prices. CALL
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
OVER FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF NEW GOODS RECEIVED IN FOUR DAYS!
READY ON MONDAY.
Ten Thousand Pieces of Plain and Figured Bonnet Ribbons, comprising almost every Color, Shade and Style.
Also, one hundred fashionable shades in Bonnet Silks, below regular prices.
THE CHEAPEST LINE OF MILLINERY LACES, BLONDS, GUIPURES, &c., &c., offered this season.
Three Lines of Ladies' Kid Gloves, as follows:
Ten Shilling Gloves, Embroidered Backs, at $1 a pair.
Twelve Shilling Gloves, Fashionable Shades, at $1 15 a pair.
The best, equal to Alexandre's, at $1 35 a pair.
1,000 dozen Silk Mits, from auction, below last year's prices.
Also, Lines of Embroidered Collars, Sets, Bands, &c.
HOSIERY CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
THREE HUNDRED CARTOONS OF
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS,
READY MONDAY.
Also, NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, in almost fabulous variety.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
☞ Entrance to this Department, No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

SPRING CLOTHING,
AT EVANS'
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66
and Fulton-st.
68
Twenty-five per cent. below the market price.

REMOVAL.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT (858) BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts., second floor. Constantly on hand, a large Stock of India, Chinese, Japanese and American Indian Goods—such as Lutongs, Pongees, Seersuckers, Crapes, black and colored Pineapple Goods, Wash Silks, Bandanas, Madras and Grass Handkerchiefs, new Canton Tea Sets, Dishes, Vases, Tea Pots, Camphorwood Trunks, Curiosities, Antiquities, &c., wholesale and retail. A fine assortment of French Fans by every packet.

DRY GOODS.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE
OUTER GARMENTS
OUTER GARMENTS
OUTER GARMENT
FOR LADIES
Will be offered for sale
ON MONDAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
IN SILK AND CLOTH SACQUES, ROTONDES, CIRCULARS, TALMAS, RUFFLES,
And other styles of the most recent importations,
At economical prices.
GEO. CAREY,
No. 478 Broadway,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
N. B.—Misses' and Children's Garments, in great variety, always on hand.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
$30,000 WORTH OF EMBROIDERIES
CLOSING OUT 25 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
COLLARS, SETS, BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.
GREAT SALE OF HANDKERCHIEFS,
COMMENCING ON MONDAY.
60,000 LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS', 4c. to 12c.
36,000 LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS', 15c. to 31c.,
INCLUDING ALL KINDS.
5,000 NEEDLE-WORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c.
STRAW GOODS DEPARTMENT.
BONNETS OF EVERY STYLE,
DESCRIPTION AND COLOR.
NEAPOLITANS, TUSCANS, DUNSTABLES,
SPLIT STRAWS, FANCY HAINS,
CHINA PEARLS, LEGHORNS, COBURGS,
SATIN BRAIDS, PEDAL BRAIDS,
ROUGH AND READIES, &c., &c., &c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 12c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 25c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 39c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 50c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 63c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 75c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, 88c.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $1.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $1 25.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $1 50.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $1 75.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $2.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $2 25.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $2 50.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $2 75.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $3.
KINZEY SELLS STRAW BONNETS, $3 50.
KINZEY SELLS SHAKER HOODS, 38c.
KINZEY Sells White Bloomers, 25c., 37c., 50c.
KINZEY Sells White Bloomers, 63c., 75c., $1.
KINZEY Sells Colored Bloomers, 25c., 31c., 37c.
KINZEY Sells Colored Bloomers, 50c. to $1.
KINZEY Sells Neapolitan Bonnets, $1, $1 25.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS
IN EVERY STYLE.
STRAW, FLOWERS AND TRIMMINGS,
BONNET SILKS AND CRAPES.
KINZEY SELLS TO MILLINERS,
KINZEY SELLS TO STOREKEEPERS,
AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
800 BOXES FLOWERS, 50c. box, up.
BEST BONNET FRAMES, $1 95 dozen.
BEST LACES, 5c. dozen up.
TRIMMING BRONZE, 50c. piece.
CAPE NETS, 9c. yard.
TARLETANS AND ILLUSIONS, 6c. yard, up.
BONNET CHAPES, FROM 12½c. up.
OPENING 500 AUCTION LOTS OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
BONNET AND TRIMMING
RIBBONS,
KINZEY Sells Lisle Gloves, 6c., 10c., 12c.
KINZEY Sells Lisle Gloves, 15c., 18c., 25c.
KINZEY Sells Ladies' Hose, 12½c., 15c., 18c.
KINZEY Sells Ladies' Hose, 20c., 22c., 25c.
KINZEY Sells Gents' Half Hose, 10c., 12c., 15c.
KINZEY Sells Gents' Half Hose, 18c., 20c., 22c.
KINZEY SELLS YANKEE NOTIONS AT LESS THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.
1,000 DOZEN SPOOL COTTONS, 6c. DOZEN.
20,000 SPOOLS EXCELLENT, 200 YARDS, 4c.
3,000 PAPERS BEST PINS—FULL PAPERS—4c.
3,000 PAPERS BEST NEEDLES MADE, 4c.
10,000 SPOOLS BEST SEWING-SILKS, 1c SPOOL.
1,200 DOZENS BEST SKEIN-SILKS, 7c.
30,000 BEST ANOTHER LOT
OLD BROWN 1¼ YARD
WINDSOR SOAP, SKIRT-BRAIDS,
6 CENTS. 6 CENTS.
20,000 PIECES VERY BEST QUALITY 8 YARD SKIRT-BRAIDS, IN ALL COLORS, 6c.
10,000 GROSS FINE AGATE BUTTONS, 6c.
10,000 BUNDLES ENGLISH HAIR-PINS, 2c.
5,000 PIECES TWILLED TAPES, 2 PIECES, 3c.
10,000 PIECES LINEN TAPES, 1c.
FINE ALPACA TRIMMING BRAIDS, 2c.
POCKET-BOOKS, WITH ELASTICS, 10c., 18c., 25c.
KINZEY SELLS THE BEST 200 YARDS BROOKS & CLARK'S COTTONS, 8c.
BEST GENUINE COATES', AT 6c., 200 YARDS.
JOB LOT WILLAMANTIC, 200 YARDS, 7c.
WITH EVERYTHING ELSE, IN FANCY GOODS, UNDER PRICE.
WM KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d-sts.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, 4th inst.,
A large assortment of
SILKS,
PURCHASED at AUCTION at a GREAT SACRIFICE on COST of IMPORTATION,
VIZ.
PRINTED FOULARDS on Black and Drab Grounds, in Chints Colors—very desirable.
PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS, in all colors.
CHECK and STRIPED SILKS, from 50c. up.
ALSO,
BLACK GROGRAIN and TAFFETA SILKS, of the best make ever imported.
ALSO,
SHAWLS in Great Variety, consisting of PALE BORDERED PAISLEY and GRENADINE, just received by last steamer.

CARPETING.—BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, 3-PLY Ingrain, Oil-cloths, Window Shades, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Stair Rods, &c., in great variety, from auction, at low prices. GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED OR unfurnished front room, on third floor, to let, with board, to two single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, in a pleasant and desirable neighborhood. Apply at No. 84 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY, RESIDING IN the mountainous regions of New-Jersey, pleasantly located on high ground, in a grove of forest trees, about 40 miles from the City, accessible by Morris and Essex Railroad, in full view of a village and only a few minutes' walk from post-office and churches, could accommodate a few boarders during the Summer. For particulars inquire at No. 107 West 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A WIDow lady and daughter, in a private family, where there are no other boarders and where they can enjoy the comforts of home. Location must be pleasant and healthy, and within 2 or 3 hours' ride of New-York. Address, stating location, terms, &c., J. T. C., Box No. 4,929 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with board in a private family at Fairfield, Conn.; good salt water bathing. The house is well shaded, and within 5 minutes' walk of the depot. Parties desiring the quiet and comfort of a rural home during the coming Summer, may address COUNTRY BOARD, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY.—A lady, well acquainted with the management of children, who resides in one of the pleasantest parts of Connecticut, desires to take a few children to board for the coming Summer, at reasonable rates; the best of references will be given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,986 New-York Post-office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations in Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—CHILDREN BOARDED and cared for in the best manner during the Summer, in a delightful locality, on moderate terms. An educated lady will have constant care of their health, amusement, etc. Address Box No. 9, Hempstead, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEman and wife desire board for the Summer in the village of Tarrytown, in a private house with a good view of the river. Address, stating terms, &c., R. M. V., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with board in a private family within an hour's ride or sail of the City. Address W. B., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE house for families, two miles below West Point. Apply to R. A. BERARD, West Point, N. Y.

HOTELS.

TONTINE HOTEL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN. —The subscriber having resumed the proprietorship of the Tontine, will immediately refurnish, paper, paint and put the Hotel in complete order for Summer business. The table will be equal to any other in or out of the State. The Sachem's Head Hotel will receive its due proportion of paint and other requisites to make it equal to any other establishment of the kind in the country. Negotiations are pending for a steamer to run from New-York daily. Due notice will be given of the time of opening.
H. L. SCRANTON.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

CHEAP ROOFING AND COMPOSITION, Tarred felts and paper, binders and straw boards at manufacturers' prices. JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 432 Pearl-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

A CARPENTER'S CHEST AND TOOLS for sale, a good chance, at No. 62 West 18th-st., southwest corner of 6th-av., 2d floor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SIX
New and very handsome dwelling Houses, in the City of Elizabeth, on lots 80 by 150 each, just completed, are for sale on easy terms.
PRICES, 2,000 TO 2,800 DOLLARS,
which are below present contract rates.
The houses are on Jefferson-av., near the City Park, 7 to 8 minutes' walk from the depot. Apply to
ALVAH PHELPS, No. 7 Pine-st.
Who will show the plans and the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT PEEKSKILL.
In every variety, for sale and exchange.
J. B. MILLS, Peekskill.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION.—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.
The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:
749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
688 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
362 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
3 lots in original town Chicago.
Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.
Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.
Of these lots 6,712 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.
And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.
The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 83x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS,
No. 704 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Apply to
RIDLEY WATTS,
OR
W. H. ROSS,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE EXTENSIVE BUILDINGS, with about 2 acres of land, and wharf with 18 feet of water, situated on Princess Bay, and formerly used by the Staten Island Oil and Candle Company; well adapted for an iron foundry, stove factory, India rubber or soap and candle factory, of easy access to the City, &c. This property will be sold on very easy terms, and at a very small portion of the cost. For further particulars inquire of CHARLES FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE best business stands in Morrisania, situated on Boston Road, head Railroad-av., suitable for any kind of business; has a good store, dwelling and feed house, stable, &c., on the premises; contains near ten City lots; has a fine stream of water running through the property; will be sold cheap, on easy terms. Apply to THOMAS RAE, on the premises.

VALUABLE SEVENTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on the easterly side of 7th-av., 49th and 50th sts., being 200 feet square. Also the property on the southeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., containing eight lots. The above property offers great inducements to capitalists. For further particulars and terms, inquire of S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COTTAGE AND THREE LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—House contains 15 rooms, gas, water, bath-tubs, range, heater, &c.; lots well laid out with an abundance of trees and shrubbery; price $4,000. Apply to JAMES A. VAN BLUNT, 44th-st., near 6th-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL—A FIRST-class four-story brown front dwelling-house, in 38th-st., between 6th and 6th ave., with mirrors and gas fixtures put in thorough order, painted and frescoed; will be sold at $18,000. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE NEAR CENTRAL PARK. A—The whole or part of a block fronting Mount Park, between 6th and 8th ave.; suitable for immediate improvement. Apply to A. P. LECH, No. 170 William, corner Beekman.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES, with all the modern improvements, built by days' work; 3-story basement and high cellar; will be sold at a bargain; price $8,500. Inquire on the premises, No. 181 East 41st-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A farm, containing 100 acres, situated about 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. The dwelling, farm-house and other buildings in good order. Apply at No. 343 Bowery, corner 3d-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.
No. 17 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
No. 70 West Baltic-st. Rent, $650.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements, and are in an unexceptionable neighborhood, only seven minutes' walk from either South or Hamilton ferries. A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 22 Exchange-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL private family, without children, in Columbia, between Clark and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn. The house is in excellent order, with all the improvements. Rent $1,000. Address Box No. 19 Post-office, New-York, stating where to be seen.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 45 20TH-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, to a small private family only; 12 rooms with the improvements. Rent $1,200. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant and neatly furnished rooms (without board) with large closet, in a quiet house, and desirable neighborhood. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, two doors south of Myrtle-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN HARLEM full view of the river, a two-story, high basement house, marble mantels, range, gas and Croton water throughout; rent very low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, 1st-av., first house above 112th-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 113 NASSAU-STREET, 100 feet by 25, with basement and cellar; also, second, fourth and fifth floors; offices in No. 52 John-st.; workshops in rear building No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THREE OFFICES IN THE COOPER Institute, on the first floor above the stores. Inquire in the office of the building.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF No. 18 FOURTH-AV.; also, one or two lofts for storage. Apply as above.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

LIGHT ROOMS
AND
STEADY POWER,
On Canal-st., near Broadway,
JOHN GAUDU, Engineer, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM-POWER AND LOFTS TO LET—No. 56 John-st., light and convenient, suitable for trade or manufacturing purposes. Apply as above, or address Box No. 5,009 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEADY POWer, well lighted lofts at No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

REMOVALS.

STANDARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, May 1, 1863.
The office of this Company has been
REMOVED TO
NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
Near Broadway.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

TOWNSEND, CLINCH & DIKE
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 124 Pearl-st., (Hanover-square,)
and
No. 88 Water-st.

REMOVAL.
EDWARD KING,
Stock Broker,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 4 Hanover-st.

GAYNOR'S
CORSET AND SKIRT STORES
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

BLAKE BROS. & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 17 WALL-ST.,
UP STAIRS.

WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN HAVE removed to No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank Building.)
ROBERT & JOSEPH O'BRIEN have removed to No. 33 Wall-st., (Mechanics' Bank Building.)

REMOVAL.—MR. GOLDSMITH RESPECTFULLY announces that he has removed his Academy of Penmanship and Book-keeping to No. 786 Broadway, corner of 8th-st. New pupils will be received day and evening.

REMOVAL.—WESTON, DORTIC & CO. HAVE removed to No. 24 Exchange-place.

ÆOLIAN LAMP
MANUFACTORY, NO. 589 GREENWICH-ST.
This lamp burns Kerosene and Petroleum Oils without any chimney, without smell, and without smoke. Is always clean on the outside. With a wick seven-eighths of an inch wide, the flame is two inches across. The most brilliant and best light ever produced. The oxygen is supplied to the flame by means of a simple mechanical movement, which will wear for a lifetime, and is warranted.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT Newburgh, on the Hudson River, two hours' ride from New-York, affording to a person of taste an excellent opportunity to enjoy, both in Winter and Summer, all the advantages of a suburban residence in a delightful, cultivated and wealthy community, excellent market, good roads, and frequent communication by railroad and steamboat with the Metropolis. The premises consist of a commodious, well-built mansion in the Elizabethan style, with the addition of spacious piazzas, contains gas, water heated by Baker & Smith's low pressure steam apparatus, and every other convenience appertaining to a modern construction; also extensive hot and cold graperies, containing a choice assortment of foreign vines in full bearing; a green or plant-house of tasteful model and decoration, convenient carriage-house, stable, and gardener's and coachman's house, built of stone, various outbuildings of brick, with architectural gateways, etc., all in the best of order, together with an abundant supply of soft and pure water, carried through the house and other buildings, there being a main four inches in diameter, with fifty feet head, feeding various fountains, and providing a copious supply throughout the premises. Furniture can be had with the house if desired.
The grounds are in the highest state of cultivation; a portion of the soil is devoted to native grapes and to a vegetable garden; the rest is filled with choice fruit trees, ornamental shrubbery, etc. English style of landscape. The trees are of a great variety, many of them being rare specimens, and are in a most healthy state. The scenery is unsurpassed on the river. The site was selected in 1839, with special regard to the natural feature, at a time when the finest sites were obtainable. To a gentleman of taste and wealth, the above property is eminently desirable. No expense or pains have been spared to make it a model residence. It being one of the most perfect establishments in the United States. Address NEWBURGH, Box No. 3,767 New-York Post-office, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY seat containing 24 acres of choice land, three-fourths of a mile south of the City of Poughkeepsie, and adjoining the beautiful grounds of M. Vassar, Esq. The house is large and convenient, the grounds well stocked with fruit and shade trees and shrubbery, the gardens very productive, and the stables, &c., well arranged and in good order. If not sold, will be rented completely furnished. For further particulars inquire of
DEWITT CLINTON JONES,
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

ST

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Aroldo.

WINTER GARDEN—Luck—The Toodles.

WALLACK'S—Lost and Won.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Leah the Forsaken.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Minnie Warren, Commodore Nutt, &c., at all hours.—Stereoptican and Dramatic Performances Afternoon and Evening.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—Copopaxi.

LAURA KEENE'S—Tibby, the Cat in Crinoline.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Special Correspondence from the Army of the Potomac, which is to Saturday morning, gives very full details of the important events which had occurred with that army up to that time. Everything had so far progressed in the most satisfactory manner. There had been some hard fighting, but it had all been in our favor. Below Fredericksburgh, on Thursday afternoon, an artillery duel of considerable magnitude occurred at about the point where the operations under Gen. Franklin were carried on during Gen. Burnside's unsuccessful demonstrations against the enemy's lines in December. Although the firing was very rapid and continuous, the casualties were very few on our side. The enemy, during this cannonade, were drawn up in line of battle, apparently awaiting an attack. On Friday morning it was discovered that they had changed their position—a movement rendered necessary by the operations of that portion of our army under the immediate command of Gen. Hooker, on their left and rear. Near Chancellorsville, the point at which this portion of our army was at work, there was some severe fighting on Friday afternoon, caused by efforts on the part of the rebels, to dislodge our forces—in which they signally failed. The strength of the rebels in that quarter was thus ascertained with considerable certainty, and preparations were made during Friday night for a struggle of greater magnitude, which was expected to take place on Saturday. Our correspondence also gives the details of a dashing reconnoissance made by the Sixth New-York Cavalry, toward Spottsylvania Court-house, in which they encountered the entire brigade of rebel cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee. A telegraphic dispatch gives a report which reached Philadelphia yesterday, that our cavalry under Gen. Stoneman, had succeeded in cutting the railroad in the rebel rear. There is no doubt of the fact that our army was in the best condition and spirits. During the forenoon, Thursday, Gen. Hooker issued the following stirring and significant address:

> Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Camp near Falmouth, Va., April 30.
>
> General Order No. 47.—It is with heartfelt satisfaction that the Commanding General announces to the army that the operations of the last three days have determined that our enemy must either ingloriously fly, or come out from behind his defences and give us battle on our own ground, where certain destruction awaits him.
>
> The operations of the Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth corps have been a succession of splendid achievements.
>
> By command of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER.
> S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Active operations have again commenced on the Nansemond, our forces this time being the attacking party. Yesterday evening Gen. Peck sent a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery across the Nansemond on a reconnoissance. Two miles out they charged upon and captured the enemy's rifle-pits, with several prisoners. The charge was made by the Thirteenth New-Hampshire and the Eighty-ninth New-York. Skirmishing continued all day.

Mayhew, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, eighteen miles from Columbus, Miss., is said by the rebels to have been captured by our forces—a movement which threatens the Southern railroad communications generally. Mayhew is nearly one hundred miles below Corinth, and about half way to Meridian, at which point the road westward to Vicksburgh forms a junction with the Mobile and Ohio Road. A National force is also said to have been near Houston, Miss., on the 19th ult., designing to destroy the Mississippi Central Railroad. The Jackson (Miss,) *Appeal*, of the 24th, gives the further report that a "Yankee" cavalry expedition was in Central Mississippi, threatening Columbus and Grenada; and reports have reached Memphis that the expedition has destroyed twenty miles of the Mississippi Central Railroad, and a large quantity of arms and stores. An explanation of these movements will be found in the letter of our Cairo correspondent this morning. It will be seen that an extensive raid on the rebel communications has been organized by Gen. Hurlbut, in connection with Gen. Rosecrans, to act on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as far down as Meridian, and also on the other railroads connecting with Vicksburgh and the rear of the rebel forces under Gen. Johnston. It is the intention also to destroy the high bridge over the Tombigbee River in Alabama, to the east of Meridian, over which the road to Selma and Chattanooga passes.

A force of rebels at Monticello, Kentucky, was attacked and defeated on Friday by Gen. Carter, who crossed the Cumberland, below Somerset. The fight is said to have been a severe one.

Advices have reached us from Western Virginia, to the effect that the National forces under Gen. Mulligan, had been repulsed near Fairmount, and that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge at that point had been entirely destroyed by the rebels, who also occupied Morgantown in large force. The military authorities in Western Virginia are disposed to think that Wheeling is the point aimed at by the rebel force west of the Shenandoah Valley, and troops are being concentrated there to meet the supposed danger. The rebels who defeated Gen. Mulligan at Fairmount are magnified to a force 12,000 strong. A dispatch from Baltimore, however, makes this all doubtful. The rebels are said to have all left the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, moving southward. National forces are in pursuit, and endeavoring to intercept them. The damage to the road, principally in the destruction of bridges, is expected to be soon repaired.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 26th ult., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Creole*, on Saturday, and the *George Cromwell* yesterday. The only additional news from General Banks is a confirmation of the report that he had occupied Opelousas, and a statement that he had also taken possession of Washington, where a halt was made on the 21st for rest. Fresh horses for the cavalry were being supplied from the surrounding country—some seven hundred having been brought into Opelousas. The rebel Fort at Butte la Rose, on the Atchafalaya, sixty miles north of Brashear City, capitulated to our gunboats on the morning of the 20th, after firing only two or three shots. A quantity of arms and ammunition, and a number of prisoners were captured. The rebels seem disposed to admit that they have been very unfortunate in Louisiana. A report in the Charleston *Mercury* acknowledges the loss of 1,060 men, two rams, four transports, and three gunboats.

Dispatches have reached Leavenworth from the headquarters of the Indian Brigade, Fort Gibson, C. N., *via* Fayetteville, under date of the 27th. Col. Phillips telegraphs that he has ordered Col. Harrison to move with the troops under his commaud, from Fayetteville to Hildebrands Mills, thirty-five miles to the West, in the Territory. This movement is principally to recruit the stock. The enemy are reported to be intrenched and in force at Webber's Falls, a strong natural position on the Grand Saline, sixteen miles east of Fort Gibson. Col. Phillips moved from the latter place, on the 28th ult., to attack. The rebels are under command of Gens. Slot and Ewing. They do not seem to be receiving accessions to their numbers, but are steadily and actively reorganizing their forces.

By the arrival of the British brig *Hannah*, from Matamoras, (Mexico,) April 2, we learn that the schooner *John L. Gerety*, from New-York, with a general cargo, was seized by the rebels after she had entered in the Custom-house. They ran her over to the Texas side and discharged her cargo. She was immediately claimed by the Mexican authorities, when the rebels tried to compromise with the Captain; but he would have nothing to do with them. He put in a claim for $60,000, and the probabilities were that he would get it.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamer *Creole*, we received, on Saturday, advices from Havana to the 27th ult., embracing intelligence from Mexico (Vera Cruz) to the 16th. The struggle at Puebla is now admitted to be a very bloody one, the losses on both sides being heavy.

The bark *Reindeer* arrived at this port on Saturday, from Vera Cruz on the 10th ult. She brings intelligence that the French had attacked the Mexicans near Puebla, (probably Comonfort's force,) and had been repulsed with heavy loss.

The French transport steamer *Allier* arrived at this port yesterday from Vera Cruz, having left there April 22. Hor Commander, Pradier, reports that dispatches had been received from Gen. Forey to the effect that the siege of Puebla was favorably progressing, and that the French were then in possession of half of the city. Commander Allier further states that the reports respecting the repulse of the French at Puebla are entirely without foundation.

The mails by the steamship *Europa* reached this City, on Saturday, bringing our English files to the 18th u't. We find nothing in them not covered by our full dispatch from Halifax.

The boiler of a small steamer exploded at San Pedro, Cal., on the 27th ult., while she was engaged in carrying passengers from the wharf to a larger steamer, causing the death of forty out of sixty passengers, and wounding all the rest but seven.

In the Court of Sessions, on Saturday, Recorder Hoffman, sentenced Jane Harris *alias* Mag. Duval, convicted of shoplifting at the store of Chaplin, Mellen & Co., to four years in the State Prison. Rose Morgan, convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. In the case of Martin Fennelly, convicted of assault and battery, sentence was suspended. The Court adjourned to Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, when the May term will commence, Judge McCunn presiding.

The Stock market left off firm on Saturday, after a partial decline at the morning Board. Gold closed 150 ℔ cent.; Exchange 165 ℔ cent.; Money in fair request at 5 ℔ cent. The demand for United States Stock of 1882 was over two millions for the day. The Coupon Stock of 1881 rose to 107½ ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs were dull and heavy on Saturday; prices closed decidedly in favor of buyers. Provisions, Whisky and Groceries were less active. Cotton was depressed. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Tallow, Fish and East India Rice. Refined Petroleum was in lively request, chiefly for future delivery. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 490 vessels of all classes in port.

Gen. Hooker's Advance.

Gen. Hooker has thrown his army down from the points at which it crossed the Rappahannock above Fredericksburgh, toward Chancellorsville, a hamlet lying a few miles in the rear of Fredericksburgh, with the design of flanking the rebel army, and of compelling them to come out from behind their fortifications and give battle. Three considerable battles took place near Chancellorsville on the afternoon of Friday, in the first of which Gen. Sykes' Division attacked the enemy shortly after 12 o'clock, fought them an hour and a half with great valor, drove them a mile, and took fifty prisoners; but Hooker ordered the attack to be suspended, and the men to return to their former ground. To this point the enemy came up at 4 o'clock, and attacked Sykes fiercely, but Hooker himself was on the ground, and after a fight of three-quarters of an hour, the enemy ignominiously retired. At 6½ o'clock, the enemy made a charge for our batteries, when the third fight of the day took place, in which they were again severely repulsed with heavy loss. After this affair there was no serious fighting, but the sharpshooters kept up their desultory work for some time. And thus ended Friday's operations. During the night our troops were kept actively at work building earthworks and abattis to enable them to hold the excellent position they had gained. Our correspondent with this force writes up to 3 o'clock of Saturday morning; and from what he saw around him, he inferred that the "greatest day in the history of the war was about to dawn."

Whether these expectations were realized or not, we are at this writing uninformed. The telegraph has been for some time sealed closely against all Press dispatches from the army. And we shall have to wait for the news of Saturday's operations until our correspondent, who left the field on the evening of that day, reaches this City, toward which he is hastening. The inference from various circumstances seems to be that the week was closed by a great action fought a short distance in the rear of Fredericksburgh. We have no doubt that our troops, which fought so well on the first day, gave an equally good account of themselves next day—if, indeed, their qualities were tested by battle.

The Conduct of the War.—We publish in another column a letter on the nature of the contest our Government is compelled to wage with the rebellion, and the military principles which should govern its conduct, which is entitled to special attention on account of the source from which it comes, as well as the mastery of the subject which it evinces. No one can have followed the progress of the war without seeing very clearly that the conditions under which it is carried on are very different, in many essential respects, from those of any war of similar magnitude in the past history of the world. This fact makes it important that its characteristic features should be studied and discussed by persons competent to compare them with those of other wars. The results of such inquiries cannot fail to be permanently instructive and especially useful to the successful prosecution of the contest.

The Fighting Qualities of the Mexicans—The French Invasion.

Europeans, with their incapacity to judge correctly of events on this continent, have always supposed, since the conquest of Mexico by the United States, that Mexicans cannot fight. It has suited them to believe that Gen. Scott marched to the Mexican capital, not because of any great ability on his part or that of his troops, but because of the cowardice and weakness of his foe. In their jealousy of the Americans, this has been a pleasant belief, but the easy credulity is now costing them dear. The truth is, and always has been, that the Mexicans, however unable to govern their country, can yet defend it with tremendous vigor.

The fact admits of indisputable proof that it cost us harder fighting to bring the Mexicans to terms than has been seen in Europe since the days of the first Napoleon. No severer fighting has been done on the other Continent for the last generation than in the last Italian war. According to the French official reports, the French loss in killed and wounded in the *five* principal battles of that war—Montebello' Palestro, Magenta, Melegnano, and Solferino—the sum total of killed and wounded, on the part of the French and Sardinians, was 24,450 out of 244,000 men engaged, or a little over *eight per cent.* According to the same reports, the total loss of the Austrians in the same five battles was 38,650 out of 305,000, or about *ten and a half per cent.* Now if we examine our *five* principal battles in Mexico—Monterey, Buena Vista, Molina del Rey, Cherubusco and Chepultepec—we find a sum total of 28,347 engaged on our side, and 3,861 killed and wounded, which is *fifteen per cent.* The Mexican losses, in some of the battles above mentioned, though understood to be very heavy, have never been definitely stated. It is known, however, that of the 20,000 Mexicans at Buena Vista, 2,500 were killed or wounded—12½ per cent; of the 32,000 at Contreras, San Antonia and Cherubusco, 3,250 were killed or wounded—over 10 per cent.; of 30,000 at Chepultepec and Gates of San Cosmo, 3,750 were killed or wounded—12½ per cent.; of 12,000 at Cerro Gordo, 1,100 were killed or wounded—over 9 per cent.

The necessary conclusion, then, is, that the Mexicans fought in their war with the Americans with even greater tenacity and effect than the Austrians fought the French and Sardinians. They both suffered themselves, and made their enemies suffer, to a far greater extent before yielding. We see even that the Americans lost *nearly twice* as many, comparatively, in their conflicts with the Mexicans, as did the French in their conflicts with the Austrians. In no battle of Italy is there an instance of steadfast gallantry, so far as we know, equaling that of the Mexican division of Valencia, at the battle of Contreras, consisting of 4,000 men, more than half of whom were swept down in their tracks before they would turn. In considering the comparative bloodshed in the Mexican and Italian wars, it must not be forgotton that both belligerents in the latter, particularly the French, were provided with "arms of precision," vastly superior to those used in Mexico. If, in spite of those destructive weapons, the comparative bloodshed in Italy was materially less, the conclusion is all the more irresistible that Mexico was the scene of the harder fighting.

It is now *sixteen months* since the French landed at Vera Cruz, and they have not yet got possession of Puebla, two hundred miles distant. The American forces entered that city in just *two months and three days* from their landing at Vera Cruz—having in the meantime besieged and taken the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, fought the terrible battle of Cerro Gordo, and captured the castle and town of Perote, while the French have had to overcome no such obstacles. The comparatively slow progress of the latter cannot be attributed to bad generalship; for Gen. Forey, the commander of the expedition, was one of the most brilliant and successful leaders in the late Italian campaign. It cannot be ascribed to feebleness in numbers. Gen. Forey originally disembarked 30,000 at Vera Cruz, and has since been largely reinforced. Gen. Scott landed only 12,000, and, before reaching Puebla, was not reinforced at all; so that his marching force, when he entered Puebla, according to official returns, did not exceed *four thousand five hundred men.* Gen. Scott was opposed all the way up to Puebla by a Mexican army of at least twice his numbers. Gen. Forey has had at no time to encounter any such preponderance of force. There are now only about 20,000 Mexicans at Puebla, with 15,000 under Comonfort on the roads beyond; while the French, according to their own accounts, number at least 30,000.

Now, without taking into account at all the doubtful reports which have just reached us that the French have experienced an overwhelming and irretrievable defeat in an attempt to carry Puebla by storm, it is certain that the Mexicans have met them with great determination, and that they are fighting now more vigorously than they did in their war with us, sixteen years ago. Mexico, instead of having deteriorated during the half generation that has intervened, fights better than ever. This is a grand fact. It virtually settles the impossibility of the conquest of the country by France or any other European Power. It cost the United States, as official records prove, 73,260 men to conquer a peace from Mexico; but, large as that figure is, France would have to go far beyond it to obtain any such result. The expense incurred by the United States in the operation, directly and indirectly, was three hundred millions of dollars. Drawing their reinforcements and supplies from a distance greater by three thousand miles, the French can do their proposed work for no such sum—we believe for no sum whatever within the resources of their national treasury. No future event can be predicted with more rational confidence than that Napoleon III., taught by bitterest experience, will take the earliest decent opportunity to patch up some sort of a settlement with the Mexicans that shall save appearances. The expedition will in no respect realize its original purpose; and will live in history only as a standing warning to European Powers against any future thought of intervention in the domestic concerns of the North American Continent.

The Russian Emperor and the Poles.

The text of the proclamation of amnesty offered by the Emperor of Russia to the Poles, enables us to requires only a very cursory perusal of it to understand why it has not only been rejected by the insurgents, but has stimulated them to fresh exertions. He offers a free pardon to all who have simply taken part in the insurrection, "without having made themselves responsible for other crimes," if they will lay down their arms by the 13th of May—a month from the date of the proclamation. He purposes, then, that everything shall return to the *status quo*, and asks the Poles to trust to the "dictates" of the imperial heart, "and to such further development" of the institutions then in existence as the Government may see fit to allow. This is, of course, simply a roundabout way of asking them to place themselves once more in absolute subjection to his will. It is rendered all the more absurd by the fact that it was under the "institutions" to which he invites them to return, that the razzia at the hands of the Cossacks took place which brought on the insurrection. In fact, it requires some experience of the simplicity of absolute monarchs, to enable one to believe that Alexander is in earnest in seeking to tempt the Poles back into peace by the offer of a complete and gracious restoration of a state of things under which it was possible for the Governor, by a stroke of the pen, to have all the males of the upper and middle classes seized by Cossacks at midnight, and hurried off for twenty-five years' service in the ranks of the army. It would be hard to conceive of any possible "development" of institutions of this kind, that would result in satisfying a people who had suffered even one-tenth part of what has fallen to the lot of the Poles.

Besides which, the Poles have tried thoroughly the "one-man power." They have trusted Alexander I, and he deceived them; they trusted Napoleon the First, and he deceived them; they trusted Nicholas, and he deceived them. Moreover, they have, trusted the great Powers, and at one time expected a good deal from the treaty of Vienna; but, like all treaties, that proved valid only in favor of those who were strong enough to enforce its execution. So that the only thing now left them is to trust to themselves. It has been frequently observed by English writers on democracy of late, that the people are unmanageable in every country, unless there be behind their laws some power or interest which they cannot control; and it has been sometimes quite amusing to see with what confidence this has been put forward as a peculiarity of democracies. But it seems that the best of despots, are also afflicted with this weakness, for there is not a single case on record, except, perhaps, that of Charles Albert, in which a constitution granted by a monarch *proprio motu* has proved worth the paper on which it was written. Constitutions, to have any value, have to be wrested from them by force and guaranteed by the probability, or at least the possibility, of popular insurrection in case of their violation.

The Poles are disposed to take comfort from the offer of an amnesty as a quasi recognition of their position as belligerents. They look upon it as a formal acknowledgment that the movement is an organized insurrection, and not simply a disorder, a riot; and what is almost as valuable, it accorded them a sort of impunity, let the result be what it might, for a month after its issue. Anything which gives importance to the struggle, and tends to prolong it, of course increases the chance of foreign interference, and this, we need hardly say, is their only chance, unless the demoralization in the Russian army should be as great as it is represented to be. It must be confessed, however, that the testimony as to the general relaxation of discipline amongst the troops is strong and unanimous. There appears to be a great deal of distrust of the officers at headquarters. The result seems to be that the rank and file of a large portion of the force operating in Poland have almost escaped from control. The horrible plundering and assassinations of which we read, are committed, in the vast majority of cases, in defiance of the officers; and if one-tenth part of the stories that are told be true, the Russian army is fast resolving itself into a huge band of brigands. If the insurgents can only avoid a general action on a large scale while this process is going on, it will largely increase the odds in their favor, for no army can long continue to be worth anything for fighting purposes which is allowed the privilege of indiscriminate pillage and murder.

It is hard, no doubt, to pay such a price as this for the chance of freedom, for it is a sacrifice far more terrible than could be offered up on a hundred of the bloodiest of battle-fields. If the Poles can endure it and still hold out, they will have offered the last and crowning proof of their title to stand in the foremost rank of patriots and martyrs. The record of what they have already done for the "old cause" might well bring a blush to the cheeks of those amongst us who sigh for peace because some of our luxuries, and perhaps one or two of our comforts are curtailed. In ninety years they have four times revolted, and have, between each revolt, endured all that the most ingenious and remorseless tyranny could devise, have kept alive the flame of national feeling, without a literature, without much intercourse with foreign countries, and with nothing to hope from foreign Powers. Every thirty years, regularly, or in other words, as fast as a new generation grows up, they once more take arms, and resume their bloody march to the goal of their striving, over their ruined homes, and slaughtered households, unconquered, and apparently unconquerable.

Another War Flurry in England.—It seems from the letter of our London correspondent, as well as from our English exchanges, that the war fever has broken out afresh in England. John Bull is in a terrible state of excitement, because our Minister *certified* to the legitimate character of a British vessel bound to Matamoras. Such an insult to the naval supremacy of Great Britain cannot be tolerated. How is Britannia to "rule the waves" if her vessels are to sail the seas under protection of an American certificate?

When Bull gets calm again, it may occur to him that the way to avoid such unendurable indignities in future is not to court them. If British captains or ship-owners choose to apply to Mr. Adams for certificates of character, for themselves or their vessels, we do not see what offence he can give by granting them. It is very risky business for him to engage in, to be sure, and the less he does of it the better. Certifying to the good faith and honor of British traders, in these days of blockade-runners and privateers, is extra-hazardous. But why the British Government or the British Press should complain of it, we cannot understand. The London *Times*, which in this, as in most other matters, embodies the national wrath and swagger, would do well to turn its indignation upon the real offender. The fact that British shippers apply to Mr. Adams for certificates of character, may be a very good reason why *they* should be hung, drawn and quartered,—or blown from the cannon of the London *Times*. They may be compromising the imperial dignity. They may be degrading the British character, and putting the naval supremacy of the realm in jeopardy. But how Mr. Adams is to be made responsible for their misconduct, we don't see. If his own Government can justify his action, England certainly has no right to complain of it.

Mr. Russell's *Army and Navy Gazette* affects surprise that the Press and people of the United States should fall into the error of supposing that the English nation is "giving aid and comfort to the Southern enemy." It declares that "no one man or body of men" in England attempt to justify the building of ships in English ports for Southern privateers, the running of the blockade, or the sale of arms to Southern rebels. This is a very adventurous denial on Mr. Russell's part. He cannot make it good. If these proceedings were condemned as universally as he represents, they would be stopped; and the fact that they are not stopped is proof that they are not condemned. It is idle to complain of us for resenting such acts of flagrant hostility—permitted, tolerated, justified by the British Government and applauded by the British Press, which speaks the thoughts of the British people. They will be resented, and redress will be required.

A Magnificent Raid.—There is no danger now of communication between the rebel armies at Vicksburgh and at Tullahoma. So far as railroad connection is concerned, they seem to be completely severed, and a foot march of the Vicksburgh army northward would be a long, difficult and slow affair. We gave the other day an account of Gen. Dodge's movement eastward from Corinth, on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and his capture of Tuscumbia, Alabama: and if the reader, taking the bearings of the latter point, will follow the line and sweep of the magnificent raid of Col. Grierson through Central Mississippi and Alabama, of which we publish an interesting account this morning, and compare it with the rebel telegram concerning the affair, he will see how every line of road that connects the Gulf States with the rebel army in Tennessee has been cut, that is not already in our control. The Mississippi Central, the Mobile and Ohio, and the newly constructed line connecting Meridian with Selma, were all on his route. It was really a splendid swoop, and the startled rebel organ at the capital of Mississippi asserts that "it exceeds in daring and boldness all former Yankee raids." Our Memphis correspondent compares it with the raid of Col. Carter into East Tennessee, in December last. It will be remembered that Gen. Rosecrans attributed to that dash much of his success at Murfreesboro, as, by destroying the bridges on the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, it prevented the rebels from receiving reinforcements from Virginia. We published a statement some weeks ago from a rebel paper that these bridges had just been repaired, showing that Col. Carter had rendered their great military line unavailable for three or four months. As that movement preceded Rosecrans' great attack on Bragg's army, so this one, which is very like the other in character and results, may have an important bearing on another advance, which he does not herald, but which he has been steadily preparing for. Col. Carter's raid, it will be remembered, was over a distance of 200 miles; but the circuit of Col. Grierson through rebel territory must have been at least 500 miles.

Union Legislative Address.—We published yesterday the address of the Union members of the Legislature to their constituents. It is a paper of ability and interest. Without discussing the acts of the Legislature or questions of State policy, it is mainly an argumentative vindication of the National Government in its war against the rebellion, and shows, with cogency and force, that the only possible way of restoring peace is by prosecuting the war to a victorious end. It assails with vigor and success the position of the Copperhead Democracy, which insists on immediate and unconditional peace, as fatal to the Union and dishonorable to the nation.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Suggestions as to the Principles on which the War Should be Carried on.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The war now waged within the limits of the United States, in its causes and magnitude, stands without a parallel in the history of the world. A people prosperous and happy beyond all precedent, and enjoying freedom to the extreme limit of rational liberty, have suddenly turned upon the Government to which they owed all this happiness and prosperity.

That a nation given up to peaceful pursuits, and almost wholly without experience in war, should be able to put into the field, maintain and manœuvre such large armies as are at present arrayed against each other, is hardly less astounding to ourselves than to the nations of Europe, and the development of this enormous power gives to us a satisfactory reason for the undisguised desire among the Powers of the East that a permanent separation of these States may ensue. We have gone through two years of conflict, and it behooves all who wish for a speedy and successful termination of this war to draw from the experience of the past such knowledge as may aid us to arrive at this result; to study carefully our position; to acknowledge freely the faults and blunders which have been committed, and to turn them to a good account by making use of the lessons derived from them.

The present condition of things has produced many military critics, and the people have read till they are weary of "interior lines" and the "fundamental rules of the art of war." While these rules, deduced from common sense and experience, are so simple as to be almost entitled to the name of axioms, yet in their proper and successful practical application, they require such varied qualities of mind and will, and even of body, that a great General is always the foremost man of his time. As no such great qualities are necessary in discovering our errors and suggesting amendments, it is proposed in this letter to do so in a most general way.

A campaign cannot be conducted in this country as one would be in Europe, for several reasons. The first obstacle we meet is the want of the necessary geographical and topographical knowledge of the country in which we are to operate. This want is a serious embarrassment to a properly prudent General, and compels him rather to feel his way than to dash at the point to be reached. Ten times the entire cost of the Coast Survey has been repaid to us in the invaluable assistance its charts have been to the Navy and Army already during the war, and had the Government expended millions in a detailed survey of the interior of the country we could hardly over-estimate its value to our Generals. Next, the imperfect character and limited number of the roads in the South, both militating against rapid movements of large armies. An example may be given showing the combined effects from all these causes. In the Maryland campaign, where the General had the benefit of good county maps, and the roads lead in the same general direction, the Army of the Potomac was moved so that the columns were within supporting distance, and always ready for battle and without clashing; while in the march from Berlin to Warrenton, the divisions and trains of the same army, under the same leader, in the effort to make long marches, were constantly cutting each other and getting into confusion, solely attributable to the want of knowledge of the roads and their small number.

Again, the immense quantity of forest land in this country is a serious inconvenience not felt in Europe. The forests make of the roads passing through them so many defiles—they prevent the rapid and regular deployment of our columns—hide from our reconnoitering officers the numbers, positions and movements of the enemy, and give to the defensive army a natural fortification, and render comparatively useless much of our artillery. We cannot, in this country, get rid of our provision trains, by supporting our armies on the country through which they pass. It is sparsely settled, and moving as our armies do, they would exhaust vastly more highly cultivated regions than any in the rebellious districts.

A modern element has been introduced, the importance of which must not be overlooked, in the matter of railroad communications. An army acting on the defensive can use the roads behind it for rapid concentration of troops and for bringing up its supplies, thus diminishing its wagon trains and increasing in a corresponding degree its mobility. The offensive army as it advances must either rebuild and guard the railroads, or depend on country roads and wagon trains. To do the former properly, in a country where every inhabitant is a guide and spy, would weaken the main body so rapidly that in a comparatively short line of operations our forces would be too small to effect great results when the decisive point is reached. To show the impracticability of keeping railroad communications of any length open, where even a portion of the inhabitants are hostile, it is only necessary to point to the road from Louisville to Nashville, and for examples in the enemy's country to the cutting of the road behind Grant, in Mississippi, and also behind Pope, in Virginia. Successful raids have been made on our side, but they have not been so frequent and persistent as absolutely to destroy any line of communication, and the only way we can hope to produce great results from them is to follow the rebel plan and make them just prior to a heavy attack with the main army. If we move into the interior of the country with a wagon train, and our line of operations is long, our train becomes so unwieldy that the roads are worn out, and our troops so separated as not to be within support of each other. To replenish the supplies from the depots heavy escorts are necessary, and this acts still further to weaken our force. One of the most important lessons taught by the war is, the great difficulty we have experienced in keeping open our lines of communication by land. McClellan's communications were cut on the Peninsula with his short line. Pope's communications were cut at Manassas, and later, with a sufficiently enterprising enemy, his baggage-train would have been captured or destroyed on the 31st of August last, for their cavalry was within artillery range of it. The line to Nashville was closed during a part of the battle of Stone River, and more recently the communication with Washington, in N. C., was interrupted though it may be said that was by water. The narrowness of the river, however, and the difficulty of navigation, gave that no superiority of importance over the land line.

The conclusion to be drawn seems to be unavoidable that we must, so far as is possible, use the large rivers for our lines, and make our campaigns accordingly.

There is one prominent fact in this war which

can only be accounted for because of the want of plans and generalship on both sides, and that is, the great number of desperate battles attended with fearful loss and the absolute failure to produce decisive results. If an army has been routed the victors have not followed up their success to its destruction, and no battle has yet given to either side any large extent of country, or has unfitted the losing side from soon being able, if necessary, to take the offensive. Bull Run twice, the Peninsula, Corinth, Stone River and Antietam are notable instances. Fort Donelson comes the nearest in its results to an exception, but our army not long after was attacked at Shiloh, and was at least, roughly handled. New-Orleans is not mentioned, because that was entirely a naval affair, and therefore does not come into this discussion. Fredericksburgh is a remarkable instance of bad management on the part of the rebel generals, for our forces were hemmed in with hills in front, a river close at their back and under an artillery fire from the entire front, which could not be effectively answered. Why our army was allowed quietly to remain there so long after the disastrous fights of Dec. 13, instead of being driven in confusion into the river, is one among many of the unaccountable events of the war.

When the soldiers on either side are new to the duties of the picket line, they imagine they are called upon to fire at every sentinel opposed to them who is within range, but they soon learn that they are posted only to give notice of movements, and that their being killed or maimed in a picket duel has no real effect upon the war, and the picket fighting ceases. Is there not here a principle equally applicable to our armies? Should not our plans be such as to avoid all battles where no decisive result can be hoped for, where the destruction of life becomes wanton and our country loses disciplined soldiers that gold cannot replace.

The true principle would seem to be to determine what are decisive points, and then by rapid movements to get as near them as possible without fighting. By a decisive point is meant one where we can reasonably expect the enemy will make his most determined stand, and at which, if he is beaten, we shall gain decided advantages, or if he retreats from that point without a battle, his loss in morale and position will be tantamount to a defeat.

Richmond is plainly such a point, because of its important railroad connection with all the rebel States, and because of our persistent efforts to take it and the determination of the enemy to hold it. Assuming this, should we not take the largest estimate of the numbers the rebels can concentrate for the defence of Richmond, and then make such dispositions as to appear in front of the rebel capital with a force sufficient to give us a moral certainty of winning a victory?

The endeavor has been made above to show that our true policy is to avoid land lines of communication, and make our campaigns using the large navigable rivers of the South. In the attack on Richmond we have, in the James River, exactly the line for which we asked, and on this we could have great assistance from the naval arm in convoying transports and driving away field artillery placed to annoy and disturb the communication. There is another serious thing to be considered—(if the rebels have been as diligent in fortifying their capital as we have been in protecting Washington, and all accounts confirm that supposition)—Richmond cannot be taken except by a siege of greater or less magnitude, and no proper siege train could be transported by land, except for a very short distance, unless with great risk and delay. For that purpose, the James River is a necessity which no military mind would for one instant ignore. Richmond ours, the railroad connections and the line of retreat must determine for us the second decisive point in the East. The capture of Charleston and a campaign against Branchville might become a necessity under such circumstances.

Some suggestions more in detail under the above general propositions may be made in a future letter—the purpose of the writer being to make some plain suggestions which do not require a military education to appreciate, in the hope that we may begin to see why we have not succeeded as well as we could have wished, and where it is possible to correct our blunders.

MILES.

AMUSEMENTS.

This evening MAX MARETZEK commences a Summer season at the Academy, signalizing the occasion by the production, for the first time in America, of one of VERDI's least known, but by no means least meritorious works. It is called "Aroldo," and the action of it is supposed to take place in England during the Saxon period. The plot of the opera is thus quaintly explained in an official publication: *Harold*, a Saxon nobleman, returns to his castle in Kent from Palestine, where he has been fighting as a Crusader. During his absence to the Holy Land, *Godwin*, a young knight-errant, having become passionately in love with *Mina*, *Harold's* wife, and daughter to the old and proud *Egbert*, Lord of the castle, has succeeded by his entreaties in obtaining from the incautious wife some tokens of indulgent forbearance. She, however, remembering her duties, and terrified at the fearful consequences of a protracted intercourse with a man who has plotted her dishonor and ruin, resolves not to yield to his persuasions.

Her father, the chivalrous old *Egbert*, discovers her secret, and prevents her from apprizing *Harold* of her weak and guilty forbearance. He, however, proudly resents the insult intended by *Godwin* against the unstained honor of his noble house, and resolves to avenge it. He, therefore, so provokes him, as to force him to reluctantly accept a duel.

At the appointed hour they meet in the burying-ground of the castle, and begin to fight: when they are suddenly interrupted by *Harold*, who, however, through some imprudent words of *Egbert*, suspects the real cause of the duel. Resenting then his own affront, he, in his turn, intends to avenge it.

Mina, reaching the fatal spot, endeavors to calm her husband's rage; and *Bryan*, a pious hermit, the companion and guest of *Harold*, reminds him of a Crusader's oath, and of the Christian duties of a Knight of the Cross. *Harold* drops his sword and allows *Godwin* to depart.

He feels, however, the misery of his lost happiness, and proposes a divorce to *Mina*, that she may still live honorably with the man of her new choice. He calls back *Godwin*, and obliges him, from a concealed spot, to witness his last interview with his wife.

Mina intends, if not to justify her conduct, at least to explain how her error, though only consisting in an imprudent indulgence, has already been fully expiated by sorrow, and atoned for by sincere repentance.

Harold refuses to listen to her. She becomes offended at his refusal, and, though still loving her husband, she signs the act of divorce. Once free, she obliges *Harold* to listen to her excuse. *Harold*, becoming thus aware of the treacherous seduction employed by *Godwin*, calls him forth to punish him with death. But at that moment *Egbert* appears with a sword in his hand, stained with the blood of the seducer, whom the old and vindictive nobleman has just slain.

Harold, to escape misery and dishonor, accompanied by *Bryan*, retires to Scotia, where both live as hermits, devoted to prayer and piety, in a modest and solitary hut, near the shores of Loch Lomond.

Egbert, who, after killing *Godwin*, has been obliged to abandon his country, and whom the repentant and unfortunate *Mina* has decided to follow, embarks also for Scotia. When near Loch Lomond, a furious hurricane wrecks the vessel which carries them, and they scarcely escape death by trusting themselves to a small boat, which is saved through the efforts of the peasants and fishermen of Lomond.

They land on the shores of the lake, and call for hospitality at the hermits' abode.

Harold recognizes his wife. At first he repudiates her: but yielding to her supplications, to the entreaties of *Egbert* and *Bryan*, and above all to the celestial voice which he hears through the songs of the peasants, who, within a neighboring church, raise to heaven their evening prayer, takes again the loving *Mina* to his arms, forgetting her wrongs, and bearing only in mind her devoted love and sincere repentance.

The principal parts are distributed to Signor MAZZOLINI (*Aroldo*); Mdlle. ARTOLANI BRIGNOLI (*Mina*); Signor BELLINI (*Egberto*); HERR REICHARDT (*Godvino*) and HERR MULLER (*Briano*). The opera will be finely placed upon the stage, and will receive the aid of well appointed orchestra and chorus.

Concerts now-a-days are matters of individual compliment. A limited circle do honor to the talents of a teacher, or the merits of an artist. It is seldom that such entertainments appeal on broad and generous principles to the sympathy of the public. A concert having this last peculiarity will take place on Saturday next. It is given by MR. THEODOR THOMAS, the young and talented conductor and performer. Why any one should undertake an entertainment that does not leave the ghost of a chance of profit, and with hideous pleasantry call it an annual benefit, are questions that can only be answered by youth and ambition, and that incomprehensible, if not idiotic, delight in labor which, SHAKESPEARE says, physics pain. An Irish postillion always saves a gallop for the last stage, and Mr. THOMAS, however fagged by the season, manages somehow to reserve much of his energy for his annual concert. On Saturday next, in addition to the usual items of singing and solo playing, he has the responsibility of an orchestra of over eighty players—a congregation superior to that of the Philharmonic Society. He proposes with this body of picked players (for there will be no *quasi* dummies, as in the last-mentioned organization) to interpret an important work never before played in this country, namely, BERLIOZ's symphony, called, "Harold in Italy;" and also to render MOZART's harmless overture to the "Magic Flute," and BEETHOVEN'S superb symphony (the fifth) in C minor. The work OF BERLIOZ is, of course, the main attraction, and will be sufficient to commend the concert to the attention of the musical community. It will be alike hard and strange if an entertainment of such importance does not meet with a generous response.

The New York Philharmonic Society has lost a valuable President in Mr. H. C. TIMM, who has resigned his honorary position in the Society. It will be difficult to find a successor who combines so many amiable qualities with a sincere and earnest love of art. The past season of the Philharmonic was successful—the members receiving about sixty dollars each. This is not too much for five concerts, and about twenty private and public rehearsals.

The practical musicians of the Metropolis (instrumental performers) have a mass meeting on Wednesday next, for the purpose of arranging a new tariff of prices for playing in theatres and at balls. They claim that they are ridiculously underpaid at the former, and overtaxed by rapacious conductors at the latter. A musician (first-class) seldom gets more than $8 or $9 at a theatre. For playing all night at a ball he is supposed to receive $5, but when the customary deductions have been made there is rarely more than $3 50 left for the performer.

Master WILLIE BARNESMORE PAPE, the remarkable young American pianist, is distinguishing himself in England. The *Court Gazette* mentions that Master PAPE took part in the marriage festivities of the Prince and Princess of Wales, being presented, &c., in due form. Says the *Gazette*: "One of the prominent features of the evening was the presentation of Master PAPE, the pianist, by Lord Viscount SIDNEY, her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain. This young gentleman, it will be recollected, gave concerts through Canada and the States, for the benefit of the Lancashire operatives, last Summer. The young pianist, who is but twelve years of age, performed several classic pieces, and received the highest tokens of regard from the royal family. Her Majesty, although not present, was a silent listener in an adjoining apartment, and expressed her satisfaction at his performance. The piano used at the Castle was the one of STEINWAY & Co., which took the prize medal at the World's Fair."

Mr. J. S. CLARKE will continue to draw crowe-houses at the Winter Garden in "Luck, or the Gentleman of Nature," and "Toodles." At Laura Keene's, a new extravaganza, attractively cast and mounted, will be brought out. At the Theatre Français charming performances are announced for Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and at Wallack's, besides a new comedy this evening, there will be judiciously varied alterations of the latest popular revivals.

To-morrow evening there is to be an extra and special performance—musical and dramatic—at the Academy of Music. It is described as the Barney Williams Irish Relief Benefit, and is managed in that behalf by the well-known Irish comedian. Miss LAURA KEENE and company appear in "Nature and Art," Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS in "Customs of the Country," and Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS in "The Irish Tiger," Madame GUERRABELLA and Madame STRAKOSCH sing operatic selections; Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT delivers a recitation, and Mlle. GALLETI and Madame MARZETTE dance a *pas de deux*. There is sure to be an immense and enthusiastic audience.

At Niblo's, this evening, Miss BATEMAN commences a farewell engagement previous to her departure for Europe. She comes here from Philadelphia, where she has gathered fresh laurels in her touching and effective personation of *Leah, the Forsaken*. This character has been selected for her reappearance here. It is superfluous to say that it is one in which she has achieved the highest honors of her profession. When last played at Niblo's Garden that theatre was crowded night after night by an uninterrupted succession of crowded and delighted audiences, and it may be safely predicted that a similar result will follow its repetition now.

Miss KATE REYNOLDS, favorably known here about three years ago as an actress of considerable talent, has just finished a most successful engagement at the Boston Museum. She is now about to start on a professional tour through the New-England States, where, no doubt, her ability will be fully recognized and appreciated.

BARNUM's dogs have vanished, and his "Stereopticon," a first-class attraction, takes their place as the attraction, *par excellence*. An intensely tragic drama, entitled the "Sister's Revenge," several millions of curiosities, a wonderfully bearded woman, the $30,000 NUTT, MINNIE WARREN and the Great Seal, are all, as usual, to be seen at the Museum. The Baby Show comes next week.

In Brooklyn theatricals are in a flourishing condition. On Tuesday night, at the Academy of Music, Mr. W. D. BANDMAN, the German tragedian, who has created so great an excitement in dramatic circles, by his Shakesperean impersonations, will appear as *Shylock* in the "Merchant of Venice."

Miss HERON is to exhibit her conception of *Aurora Floyd*, during the week, at the same house, and BARNEY WILLIAMS, with his Irish drolleries, closes the week.

During the past seven days Miss LAURA KEENE, Miss WESTERN and GOTTSCHALK have occupied the Academic boards. Miss KEENE gave the "Colleen Bawn;" Miss WESTERN, who is a great favorite in Brooklyn and one of the best "stars" that visit the City of Churches, drew tremendous houses by her "French Spy" and *Gertrude*, and only closed in consequence of an engagement at Philadelphia, while GOTTSCHALK's Saturday matinée was a great success. HARRY GANDERSON, who chanced to be present, kindly volunteered to play a duett with GOTTSCHALK and fairly stirred up an enthusiastic applause. Mr. CASTLE did very well and was twice recalled.

On Tuesday night, at the Athenæum, Mrs. and Miss BROWN will read Shakesperian and other extracts. These ladies unite personal attractions with elocutionary culture, and are among our best public readers.

Two ballads from J. R. THOMAS are announced—"Kiss Me Good Night, Mother," and "Fishes in the Sea." Both are attuned to the more refined taste of the public. "Solitude," by HOFFMAN, is a thoughtful tone poem. "Reminiscences of Leah," by ROBERT STOEPEL, forms an agreeable souvenir of a highly extolled play and performance.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

Arrival of the Officers and Crews of the Barks Lapwing and M. J. Colcord.

The bark *Theresa*, Capt. J. H. AVERY, from St. Thomas April 18, arrived yesterday. She brings home as passengers Capt. BOLGER and crew, late of the bark *Lapwing*, and Capt. HARRIMAN and crew late of the bark *M. J. Colcord*, both of which vessels were captured on the 27th of March by the privateer *Florida*.

Capt. BOLGER reports: Sailed from Boston 9th of March, for Batavia, with a cargo of coal and merchandise, and on the 27th, in lat. 31° 30', lon. 32° 30', was captured by the privateer *Florida*. He, with his crew, were taken on board the *Florida*, and a prize crew put on board the bark, with two howitzers.

The bark *M. J. Colcord* was taken on the 29th of March in lat. 28, lon. 33, and a prize crew put on board. The understanding was that both barks should rendezvous at lat. 29, when their cargos would be taken out. Both vessels were in company with the *Florida* on the 30th of March. Three boys belonging to the *Lapwing* remained on board the *Florida*.

Ill-Feeling Between England and America.

From Russell's Army and Navy Gazette.

It would be an evil day for the world when the United States and Great Britain went to war because of the ill-temper or perverseness of a naval officer. But the world has been full of evil days—is not yet by any means done with them. And if an intemperate or perverse officer is supported by his Government in an outrage on the subjects of a neutral State, which promises to become a much-followed precedent, it is a sad alternative to go to war to compel justice, or to submit to the dishonor and the loss of submission. There is no mistaking the spirit in which the recent acts of the Federal cruisers have been met in this country. From the very outset, in common with the whole mass of the people, we have disapproved of the conduct of such subjects of the Queen as were led by cupidity or passion to aid the belligerents by sales of arms, running the blockade, or equipping men-of-war. *There has been no attempt whatever to justify these proceedings by any one man or any one body in this country. But the Americans will not understand the difference between the ventures of private citizens and the policy of the State. They affect to believe the mass of the English nation is engaged in giving aid and comfort to the Southern enemy.* These delusions they accept as foundations on which to rest the most offensive measures of policy, and as justification for the most outrageous language. It has been said by the most philosophic and just of observers—DE TOCQUEVILLE—that when the Press is unanimous in America, its power is irresistible. So far as we can judge, the Press is just now doing all it can to provoke a war with Great Britain; nay, more, the people who in America take a lead in speaking, and who, therefore, are called public men or statesmen, are at present engaged in the same course, and fanning the flame with full cheeks. They may be merely trying to keep ahead of the popular fire, but any way it behooves those who should read the signs of the times to look out and see. California, with all the energy of rowdyism, burning with a lust of her neighbor's gold, seems as though she were minded to go to war on her own account, and under pretext of protecting her ports, which are menaced by no one, is *preparing asylums for marauding expeditions*. It is difficult to perceive how the American Government is to deal with these indications of a spirit of violent aggrandisement and outrage on neutral Powers, which are developed just at present by the war fever in the Yankee brain. How far they extend we cannot say, but in default of knowledge, there is need to watch and to take precautions.

Arrival of a Prize at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 3.

The prize brig *Mirante*, captured off Charleston with a cargo of medicines, liquors and army clothing, arrived here to-day.

Rogers & Raymond,

Having made a special feature of

SPRING OVERCOATS

this season, solicit to their unrivaled assortment in this line the attention of every gentleman to whom

ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY

are alike objects. There is not in the City a finer stock of

GENTLEMEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

than the firm are now offering at the same prices as

BEFORE THE WAR.

Stores, } Fulton-st., Nos. 121, 123 and 125.
} Broadway, No. 214.

Foote's Patent

UMBRELLA LOCK STAND.

is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief,—Extract of "The Night-blooming Cereus"—a most exquisite, delicate and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Ladies are requested to call and examine the quality; a sample bottle open for inspection. Price 75 cents per bottle. PHALON & SON,

No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,

With valuable improvements.

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

Sewing-machines to Rent and for Sale.

None but the best. V. W. WICKES, Jr.,

No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Glass Shades!! Glass Shades for covering clocks, vases, &c., &c.

S. J. PARDESSI'S,

No. 32 Platt-st.

Trusses.—MARSH BROTHERS Radical Cure Truss Office, corner of Broadway and Ann-st. Silk Elastic Stockings. Shoulder Braces, London Supporters, and Suspensory Bandages, Riding Belts and Ladies' Silk Elastic Belts. A female attendant.

Astonishing cures are daily made of rheumatism, croup, sore throat, and pains in the limbs, back and chest, by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is warranted superior to any other. Sold by the Druggists everywhere. 25 and 50 cents.

Craig's Celebrated Microscope mailed free, with 6 beautiful mounted objects, for $3; with 24 objects, $5, by Henry Craig, 180, Centre-st., 3d floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers. Broadway retailers: Fowler & Wells, No. 308; Optical Inst., under Barnum's.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or brown, natural, beautiful, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patent medicine and fancy goods stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Hats!—The greatest attraction of the day is at No. 216 Broadway, where WHITE'S splendid styles of dress, soft and military hats can be purchased.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' hard rubber Truss and Supporter—water-proof, cleanly and indestructible, and a Varicocele Truss. May be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

SIMMONS—HOAGE.—On Tuesday, April 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. P. Hammond, Mr. GEORGE W. SIMMONS and Miss ADELIA HOAGE, both of this City.

STRANGE—READ.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 2, by Rev. D. McL. Quackenbush, WILLIAM T. A. STRANGE and MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Jehial Read.

DIED.

BOYLE.—On Sunday, May 3, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, JAMES A., only son of Capt. James A. Boyle, aged 7 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 2, of disease of the heart, Mrs. CHARLOTTE BUTLER, relict of the late Simeon Butler, of Northampton, Mass., in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandnephew, A. R. Pyett, No 143 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, May 5, at 2 o'clock.

BLANCK.—On Saturday evening, May 2, after a brief illness, ISABELLA, youngest daughter of Wm. F. and Lizzie Blanck, aged 18 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents No. 295 West Houston-st., on Monday, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BURROUGHS.—At Newtown, on Saturday, May 2, SARAH R., wife of John W. Burroughs, and daughter of Thomas H. Schuyler, of West Troy, aged 19 years, 3 months and 15 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Newtown, L. I., on Monday, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. Boats leave James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 2 o'clock P. M., connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point for Newtown.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

CONDIT.—In Newark, on Saturday, May 2, EUDORA A. CONDIT, in the 25th year of her age.

Funeral services at the First Baptist Church, Academy-st., Newark, on Tuesday, May 5, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DOUGLASS.—In Seymour, Conn., on Saturday, May 2, HENRY, youngest son of Charles and Cornelia Douglass, aged 2 years and 10 months.

His remains were interred in Greenwood.

DAVIS.—In Tarrytown, on Saturday, May 2, of disease contracted in camp, T. SEYMOUR DAVIS, youngest son of Gilbert T. Davis, member of 32d regiment of New-York Volunteers, aged 20 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, May 4, at 1 o'clock, in the Baptist Church, Tarrytown, without further notice.

DEWEY.—In Mount Xisko, N. Y., at his residence, on Saturday last, May 2, HORACE M. DEWEY, Assessor of the Tenth District New-York, aged 43 years and 4 months.

For notice of funeral see Tuesday's paper.

EAGLE.—At Harlem, on Friday, May 1, MARY BALLARD, wife of John L. Earle, aged 42 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in 126th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Monday, May 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EAGLE.—On Friday, May 1, after a brief illness, ELIZA, relict of the late Henry Eagle, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 81 Irving-place, on Monday, May 4, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FISH.—At Astoria, on Saturday, May 2, LYDIA G., relict of the late Thomas F. Fish, of Newburgh, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, Astoria, on Monday, May 4, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Newburgh, for interment.

FISH.—On Friday, May 1, MARY, wife of Capt. Charles Fish.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Spotswood, N. J., on Monday, May 4, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FERGUSON.—On Friday evening, May 1, after a long and protracted illness, MARY H., wife of Alex. Ferguson, and daughter of the late Robert Stoddart, aged 41 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 76 Washington-st., on Monday, May 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FROST.—On Saturday, May 2, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, THOMAS FROST, aged 55 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday noon, May 5, from the 83d-st. Baptist Church, York ville.

GATES.—On Friday, May 1, suddenly, of hemorrhage of the lungs, JOHN GATES, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 41 East 31st-st., on Monday, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HARRIS.—In West Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, May 3, JENNIE LOUISA, daughter of Charles R. and Jane J. Harris, of North Hoboken, aged 1 year and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, May 5, from Grove Church, Ballytown, N. J., at 3 o'clock.

LOUGHLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 3, WILLIAM, son of John and Ellen Loughlin, aged 6 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 83 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

OTTIWELL.—On Sunday, May 3, JOHN OTTIWELL, aged 82 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, May 5, from the residence of his son, John D. Ottiwell, No. 159 3d-av., at 12 o'clock. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New-Canal-st., at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

PIKE.—On Saturday, May 2, BENJAMIN PIKE, Senior, in the 87th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, Benjamin, Daniel and Gardiner, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 42 North Moore-st., on Tuesday, May 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS.—On Thursday, April 30, JAMES THOMAS, aged 68 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Cyrus Ledge No. 56, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 146 West 36th-st., on Monday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Trinity for interment.

VANDER BURGH.—On Sunday, May 3, of scarlet fever, WILHELMINA, infant daughter of John B. and Catharine Wood Vander Burgh, aged 4 years and 1 month.

WHITE.—On Saturday evening, May 2, MARY, widow of the late Richard White, aged 79 years, 7 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, her son, Richard H. White, and her son-in-law, Seth Hoyt and Thos. Charlock, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 3 Eldridge-st., on Monday, May 4, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WHITE.—On Sunday afternoon, May 3, at his residence, North Shore, S. I., the Rev. ROGER WHITE, Pastor of First Baptist Church, aged 61 years, 1 month and 7 days.

Notice of the funeral in Tuesday's papers.

WILSON.—On Sunday, May 3, after a lingering illness, ALEXANDER WILSON.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, James M. Wilson, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, May 5, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 11 Charles-st.

YALE.—In Sing Sing, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 29, ESTHER, relict of Mark Yale, in the 81st year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO'S

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 255.—May 2, 1863.

7, 65, 32, 63, 71, 10, 21, 50, 42, 38, 69, 53.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 256.—May 2, 1863.

3, 41, 35, 26, 48, 46, 59, 7, 64, 37, 10, 40, 25.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A CLERGYMAN CURED OF CONSUMPTION BY SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

Clergymen, read this, and if you feel convinced, it is your duty to recommend the means for healing the body as well as the soul:

BOSTON, Mass., December 2, 1862.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK—SIR: I feel it my duty, for the sake of the sick and suffering of humanity, to relate to you the following facts:

Last May I was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs and bled profusely, and, not finding the proper remedy, still again I bled in one month after, and became weaker than before. Then I fully comprehended the danger, and cast about me for an ægis from the impending doom. Naturally sceptical, and fearful of being duped, having an inveterate abhorrence of empirics, I was slow to trust; and, with regard to your medicines, I was obstinate even to a fault. Not until the living witnesses—healed, recovered, with full breathing power—stood before me, would I be persuaded. Not until the efficacious balm was purchased and brought to my room, and forced upon me, would I try it. Two of my parishioners informed me of their wonderful recovery; one had taken nineteen bottles of the Pulmonic Syrup for bleeding of the lungs, and was completely cured, and is now doing battle in the service of his country. The other was a person who was on the verge of death for more than a year, bleeding at every little exertion, and despairing not of recovery until she found relief in your Syrup. She came before me apparently in the very bloom of health, with brilliant, florid countenance and portly bearing, the last person I should have suspected of having ever been under the pale sheet of New-England's fell destroyer—consumption. She looked to you as the mighty deliverer from its scourge, and to your Syrup as a panacea from the compulsion. She was a member of my church and felt an interest in my recovery, and though sanguine and even enthusiastic, as she had a right to be, because she herself had been healed, yet there stood the living, visible truth before me. Could I doubt her word. Could I refuse a remedy so mild, so palatable, and yet so efficacious? No! Life was too precious, yet too precarious, to delay a moment. I took six bottles of the Syrup, and recovering rapidly, I went into the country for three months for the benefit of the air. But, alas! the air could not benefit me without the medicine. I went without that, and after bleeding again I resolved to come back. I was much fatigued on arriving in Boston, and bled the same night. My case was again critical. Immediately I applied for the Syrup, and soon began rapidly to improve and recover what had lost. I am still under treatment, but have nearly recovered. I never weighed so much as I do now. I never looked so full in the cheek, and, excepting a nervous weakness in the chest and a frequent eructation of wind, I am quite strong. These, however, are receding before the MANDRAKE PILLS and SEA WEED TONIC. I have taken them but a few days, but have found great relief. According to present appearance, I shall be able to preach again very soon, and come out of this sickness stronger than I ever was before. As our callings are similar, in striving to relieve the ills of life—you for the body, I for the spirit; you for the sick and I in preaching to the poor—I feel it my duty to lay before the world my testimony in favor of your Pulmonic Syrup.

Yours, HENRY MORGAN,

Pastor of the Union Mission and First Independent Methodist Church of Boston.

P. S.—Feb. 8.—Preached this day for the first time after my illness; feel a little sore at the breast, but nothing more. March 1, preached twice; feel quite strong. March 22, preached three times, and hold meeting every night; therefore I may be considered a well man. Thanks to the name of Dr. J. H. SCHENCK. Under God, your medicines have cured me. In reply to the many inquiring letters sent me from almost every Northern State, I say to one and all I am the man; and wherein I was sick I am now healed. I am not the only one relieved in these parts, but several of my acquaintance have been recently benefitted. One of my parishioners, after spending a large sum on physicians, and growing in nothing better, but rather worse, applied, as a last resort, for the Syrup. At first it did not agree with him: it was too sweet, and threw him into violent retching. He then took the Tonic and the Pills to prepare the way for it, and persevered in taking it, until now, instead of going to seat, as he contemplated, to save his life, he has gone to work. And many others I might name. I have taken thirty bottles of Syrup and many of the Tonic. The Tonic and Pills I perceive are in great demand in Boston. Yours, H. MORGAN.

Remember, Dr. SCHENCK'S rooms in this City are at No. 32 BOND-ST., where he can be found every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. He always keeps a fresh supply of medicines in his rooms, which can be had any day, whether the Doctor is there or not.

CONRAD FOX, No. 81 BARCLAY-ST., is the wholesale agent for New-York City.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF SCALD HEAD, **L.Y.D.S.**

Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S

YELLOW DOCK SYRUP,

Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.

One Dollar per Bottle—(which often cures.)

Depot, No. 130 Chatham-st., New-York. Sold at No. 562 Grand-st.

Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1845. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed ear passage. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

From the New-York Evening Express, Feb. 14, 1863.

SENSATION AMONG THE DEAF.—The unrivaled skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg, the far-famed Oculist and Aurist, of No. 816 Broadway, has made quite a sensation among the Deaf and Blind by his wonderful cures, which attract the Deaf, Blind and those suffering from Chronic Catarrh, from all parts of the Union to his office. The number of his certificates of really wonderful cures swells daily. For the benefit of sufferers, we submit the following, which requires no comment:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

No. 13 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 188 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor:* I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir:* Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ears, allow me to express my sincere thanks, both by your scientific and careful performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived—over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance. Respectfully,

A. McDONALD REYNOLDS,

Captain Marines, United States.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, waitress only, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL, a Protestant, wants a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or do chamberwork and waiting in a small family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 21 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a good girl as chambermaid and waitress; could also assist in washing and ironing, or housework and assist in cooking. To be seen for two days at her last place, No. 63 Hammond-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c. — SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl; is a good plain sewer, fine washer and froner; best of City references; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 51 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 251 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid and waitress, by a steady, competent person, with first-class City reference; is willing to go to the country, and would do fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 West 13th-st., near 5th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl, with the best of City reference, wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 127 East 24th-st., front house, first floor. Call for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 90 West 20th-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—A STEADY WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family as cook; understands her business perfectly; is a good bread and biscuit baker; also understands all kinds of pastry and desserts; no objections to go a little way in the country; the best of reference from her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 181 East 12th-st., third floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A cook, lately from England; understands all kinds of meats, game, soups, pies, bread; will assist with washing if required; has no objection to go in the country with a family for the Summer; has good reference. Call at No. 84 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game, and is an excellent bread and cake baker; has lived in good families, where good reference will be given. Can be seen at No. 258 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., top floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPErienced woman, who has excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies, game, and is an excellent baker; does the coarse washing; wages, $9 to $10. Call at No. 124 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, who understands soups, meats, game and pastry of all kinds; can give the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 108 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.; can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as good cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing; would go to the country; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 13 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; she perfectly understands her business; is also a good baker. Good City reference given. Call at No. 36 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 46 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a middle aged woman, as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; good reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 183 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes situations for two competent girls; one as cook, willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 39 West 27th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; will assist with the washing and ironing if required or attend to milk and butter. Call, for two days, at 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a highly respectable Protestant woman, as first-class cook, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can produce the best of testimonials. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITuation by a first-class English Protestant cook; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, game, pastry, soups, and is a good baker. City or country. Call at 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, A respectable girl wishes a situation in a small private family as cook washer and ironer; she would have no objection to go in the country if required; she fully understands her business and can give good City reference. Call at No. 474 6d-av., between 36th and 35th sts.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are wanted for some very superior servants, as cooks, waiter-dressers, laundresses and children's nurses, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn, and are really valuable servants, and suitable for gentlemen's families, either in City or country. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.,) whose establishment is patronized by families of the highest distinction.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 238 West 15th-st., New-York.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 130 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable, middle-aged woman, to do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 143 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS LADY'S MAID.—A SITuation wanted by a young woman as above, having the best of reference; is a first-class hairdresser and dressmaker. Call, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as laundress in a private family; can do up ladies' muslins, and do French flutting; would assist with chamberwork; has good references from her last employer; the country preferred. Can be seen at No. 141 West 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED by a first-class laundress; understands French flutting and all kinds of fine washing; has lived five years in her last place, where good reference will be given. Apply at 289 4th-av., corner of 18th-st., entrance on 18th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class laundress, in a private family, by a steady, sober young woman; would like the country for the Summer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 278 6th-av., Monday.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as first-class laundress, or would do the fine washing and ironing. Can do all kinds of French flutting. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a respectable person; understands the care of an infant and sewing. Call to-day and Monday at No. 149 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Best City references.

AS NURSE, &c.—A LADY DESIRES TO PROcure a situation for an English Protestant woman as nurse, nursery governess, or as lady's companion. Address, No. 197 Madison-av., corner of 36th-st., on Monday and Tuesday, the 4th and 5th of May, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS NURSE—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady is desirous of obtaining situations in the country for two girls, one as nurse; the other as chambermaid and waitress. They can be seen at their present employer's, No. 101 19th-st., on Monday, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a colored young woman, with the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand; has six years' best of City reference. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation, by a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress in a private family; understands the care of a baby; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 149 East 29th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT person a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 466 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, SOMEWHAT past the meridian of life, who has been bereaved of her husband and family, seeks a cheerful home in an agreeable private family, for which she can pay a moderate price; or where a thorough practical housekeeper may be wanted, or an intelligent lady-like Christian companion; she would contribute her abilities toward making home happy. Address MATRON, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 140 GRAND-ST.—All employers supplied with first-class servants, for city or country, on hand a number of superior cooks, English, Scotch, Protestants and others; also, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, cooks, washers and ironers, and girls for housework.

FAMILIES CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH the best of help, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S Office, No. 14 4th-av. Servants from all nations. Protestant girls wanted, and a private room set apart for them, and can be engaged without delay.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 140 GRAND-ST.—All parties in want of a good waiter, coachman, gardener, farmer, useful man, porter, men to drive wagons, for hotels and brickyards, or any kind of work. Particular attention paid to suit all parties.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable experienced woman as seamstress; she is a thorough seamstress; has a perfect knowledge of Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands boys' clothes and all sorts of family sewing; cuts and fits children's clothes well; she would be found a very useful and desirable person to a family requiring her services; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 West 12th-st., from 11 till 4 o'clock.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, as seamstress; she is a good dressmaker; also ladies' under garments, and can operate upon Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 25 East 31st-st. Best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A TRUSTWORTHY, EXperienced woman wants a place in a gentleman's family; she is a thorough seamstress; can cut and fit; understands housekeeping, and has 3 years' high character. Can be seen at No. 14 East 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS seamstress desires a situation; would assist with light chamberwork or assist in the care of grown children, or wait on a lady; can furnish testimonials of the highest respectability from her last place. Can be seen for three days, at No. 120 West 26th-st., corner of 7th-av., first floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as seamstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or as lady's maid and seamstress; is a Protestant; will be recommended by her last employer; has no objection to go to the country; will be heard of for two days. Address M. C., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTed by a respectable girl, understanding all kinds of sewing, waiting on a lady, or taking care of grown-up children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 81 6th-av., second floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable experienced young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or to attend growing children; she is a perfect waitress, and she has no objection to do waiting; would go to the country for the Summer months; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 69 West 20th-st., from 10 until 4 o'clock.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, tidy young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in excellent style; is a thorough chambermaid, and fully competent; wages $8, City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A THOROUGHLY EFFIcient girl, of genteel appearance and first-class references, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a gentleman's family, in City or country; is an excellent waitress and up-stairs servant. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wants a situation in a private family as waitress; wishes to go with a family to the country; can bring good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 194 East 13th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a Protestant young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call on or address M. C. M., No. 88 East 15th-st., in the store, near 3d-av.

SALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, a situation as assistant book-keeper or accountant by a young man late from Comer's Commercial College, and familiar with commercial business. Address M. H., Box No. 23 Williamsburgh Post-office.

AS COACHMAN—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a married man; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is a good groom and a careful driver; has excellent City reference, and can be highly recommended by his present employer, who has no further use for him. Can be seen, for two days, at the stable, No. 47 East 18th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a married man (no incumbrance) as coachman and gardener, who perfectly understand the care of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener; his wife would work in the house if required; can produce the best of City reference. Address HOWELL, Box No 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family by a respectable young man as coachman, who perfectly understands his business in every respect; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer months; has the best of reference as to character and qualifications. Address M. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is an experienced groom and a good, steady man; is willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address D. P., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a married man, who thoroughly understands the business; has got the best of City references; has no objection to the country; understands the raising of vegetables if required. Address D. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a middle-aged man; has good City reference and no objection to going into the country. Can be seen between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., at P. TRAINOR'S, No. 744 Broadway, Monday, May 4.

AS A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS coachman, by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business. Has the best of reference. Address S. J., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady, respectable Protestant man as first-class coachman or training groom; reference good. Address V. S., No. 125 4th-av., for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of experience, and who is a good house servant and market man. Address P. NUGENT, No. 16½ Downing-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG married man wants a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and is a careful driver; can take care of garden, and cow, if needed; has good City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, or can be seen at the Office, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man who understands the care and management of horses; has good City references. Address P. M. C., at Mr. Trainor's, corner of Astor-place and Broadway, or Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man wants a situation as coachman and plain gardener; can give good references. Address F. D., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to procure a gardener's situation for a first-class man, Scotch, married, small family; has known him for many years, and can recommend him to any gentleman wishing a good man. A. SMITH, Nobleman, No. 65 Liberty-st. Would superintend a small farm.

AS GARDENER.—A MAN WITH A SMALL family wishes a situation as gardener; can take charge of a gentleman's place; the best of references can be given as to capability. Call or address M. M., at Mr. Smith's Seedstore, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a practical and professional man; the very best of City reference given. Call at or address JOHN CAREY'S tin store, No. 6 Prince-st., New-York City.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man (American) to take care of a small vegetable garden, horse and cow. Address G., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GERMAN GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS gardener, who understands his business thoroughly, can take charge of hot and greenhouse, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Broadway.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation by a married man, as groom and coachman; understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from his last employer for over nine years. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 118 Prince-st., in the saddlery shop.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, AS FIRST-CLASS waiter, a situation in a private family, by a single young man; no objections to City or country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 University-place for two days.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A MAN AND WIFE want situations, the man as coachman; understands his business perfectly; the care and treatment of horses, and is a good driver; his wife is a good cook; understands her business in all its branches; has good reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 University-place, in the store.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A REspectable man and wife, with no family, situations—the man as coachman and gardener; the wife as cook, or would assist in the washing; they have the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 331 3d-av., in the harness store.

TO PUBLISHERS, EDITORS, &c.—A situation as editor or assistant editor wanted by a gentleman who has had several years' experience in connection with first-class journals as business manager, proof-reader, assistant editor and editor. Address A. B. C., *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG man, 20 years of age, in any place where he can make himself generally useful; is a good penman and quick at figures; best reference given. Call at or address to No. 224 East 19th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A LAW OFFICE, by an American young man 19 years of age, who has had some experience; reference satisfactory. Address L. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE drug house by a young man who has had some experience; reference satisfactory. Address M. L. P., No. 250 Washington-st., New York.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A REspectable young woman as chambermaid and assistant laundress; she must have the best of City reference, and be willing to go to the country for the Summer. Apply, before noon, at No. 11 West 21st-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; best City reference required. Apply at No. 13 West 22d-st., Saturday evening or Monday morning, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED cook. One willing to assist in washing and ironing, and having good City references, may apply, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 12 West 21st-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A PROTestant young woman as chambermaid, and to assist in the care of children. Apply at No. 7 3d-st., near the Bowery.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN TO go into the country, near New-York; one who understands his business thoroughly, and can bring unqualified references as to his capability and sobriety. Call at No. 32 Cliff-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

A SALESMAN AND BUYER.—WANTED, A salesman and buyer in a wholesale paint house. Must have the very best references as to capacity and character. Address "W. B.," Box No. 3,641 Post-office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A SINGLE MAN, English or Scotch, to take care of a flower and vegetable garden, and assist on a farm in Massachusetts; best of reference required. Apply before noon at No. 38 Burling-slip, up stairs.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant as nurse and seamstress to go a short distance in the country. None but competent persons with good reference need apply, between 9 and 11, at No. 21 Gramercy Park House.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AS WAITER, AN UNmarried man, and a Protestant, to go a short distance into the country; one who can bring good recommendations from his last employer will hear of a desirable situation by applying at No. 85 5th-av., on Monday morning, between the hours of 11 and 12.

A FARM HAND.—WANTED, A FARM HAND; a young man without family preferred. Apply immediately at No. 643 Water-st.

FARMER WANTED—ONE COMPETENT TO take charge of a small farm, well acquainted with vegetable gardening, and the care and driving of horses, may apply at No. 5 Gold-st., up stairs, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, AN OPERATOR who understands mechanical dentistry. Mail applicants will state age, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages required. Apply to E. A. PRETERRE, Dentist, No. 159 Bowery. Also, a dental student to fill a vacancy.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.—WANTed, a hand that can command from 16 to 20 Singer's sewing-machines. A responsible party can get steady work. Apply to B. CARPLES, No. 39 White-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT, No. 958 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain, near 22d-st., a housekeeper and domestics of every calling for good places. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT SALE OF
ORIGINAL PAINTINGS,
BY
E. LEUTZE, Esq.,
the distinguished Historical Painter.

By D. W. IVES & CO., in the front gallery, at the Derby Fine Arts Institute, No. 625 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 7.

We have the honor to announce the sale, as above, of the select and most recent works of Mr. Leutze, all of which are of great historical interest and importance. It is sufficient now to say, that being the latest works of this eminent artist, the public may be assured that they are also his best. This sale forms an opportunity for purchase which has never and may not again occur, owing to the increasing number of orders, governmental and private, now accumulating upon Mr. Leutze's hands.

Among the objects will be found the original study of the celebrated picture "Westward the Star of Empire Takes its Way," "Lafayette in Prison visited by his Family," "Unexpected Friends," a very remarkable picture, "Spray and Bubble" a wonderful creation of the artist's genius, "Deserted Hall," "Tired of Waiting," "Entertaining the Messenger," "German Baron," "Gentleman of the Time of Charles Second," and many others. In addition to the above will be sold about thirty-five examples of the highest order and entirely original, by the following

EMINENT AMERICAN ARTISTS

Kensett,	Huntington,	Gifford,
Hart,	Louis Lang,	Cropsey,
Mignot,	Champney,	Chapman,
Cellaer,	Eastman Johnson,	Prof. Weir,
W. Page,	J. Kyle,	Haseler,
Blauvelt,	Loop,	Jones,
L. Terry,	G. Miller,	Mount,
Hinkley,	F. W. Edmunds,	Glasse.

As items of special interest it may be mentioned that a most interesting

ORIGINAL PAINTING BY HENRY INMAN,
representing "Washington as a Peace Maker," and a very beautiful
LANDSCAPE BY THOMAS COLE,
Also,
PROF. WEIR'S NIAGARA,
And the celebrated paintings by J. H. Glass,
THE STANDARD IN DANGER, an
THE STANDARD BEARER.

The collection will be on view
DAY AND EVENING,
On and from MONDAY, May 4.
Catalogues ready for delivery.

PUBLIC SALE

OF THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

In pursuance of the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, and an order thereunder issued from said Court to me, the undersigned, Receiver and Special Master Commissioner in the action therein pending, wherein Morris Ketchum is plaintiff, and the Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants, I, as Receiver and Special Master Commissioner as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the door of the Court house in the town of New-Lexington, in said county of Perry, will offer for sale by public auction, and sell to the highest bidder, as in fee simple and the absolute ownership thereof, the following property, to wit: The entire line of the said Railroad Company, whether made and completed or in progress of being made, including the right of way, held and owned by said Railroad Company, wherein said Road is either constructed or in progress of being constructed, and the lands occupied thereby, by whatever right the same may be holden by said Company, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depots, grounds and buildings thereon, work-shops and tools therein, and all other franchises, rights and privileges of said Railroad Company, except the franchise to be a Corporation and including, as a part of said premises, all engines, locomotives, cars of every description, rolling stock, turn-tables, water-stations, station-houses, warehouses and lots and lands used in operating said Road and in connection therewith, and owned and held for that purpose, and all tools, implements, materials and supplies, and all shops and engine-houses owned and used in operating said Railroad, as an entirety and in one entire parcel; to be sold upon the terms and conditions in said judgment specified. Appraised at $616,650.

Dated this 6th day of April, A. D. 1863.

J. W. WEBB,
Receiver and Special Master Commissioner.

BY JOHN H. OSGOOD & SON.
Office No. 147 Congress-st., Boston.

Large sale of Military Overcoats, on account of the Government, by order of the United States Quartermaster, at Boston.

Will be sold by public auction, in lots to suit purchasers, to the highest bidder,
On THURSDAY, May 14, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
25,201 INFANTRY GREAT COATS, (assorted sizes,) viz.
17,201 Black Tricot, Doeskin, Beaver and Satinet.
1,000 Gray Satinet.
5,000 Dark Blue Pilot and Satinet,
All in perfect order, well packed in cases, and ready for shipment.

The goods can be examined on the day previous to the sale.

Terms cash.

WM. W. McKIM,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Boston, April 27, 1863.

DAN'L H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE PRIZE GOODS.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, by order Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of Navy, under direction of Robert Murray, Esq., U. S. Marshal for Southern District of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 5, at 11 o'clock, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

CARGO OF PRIZE BRIG ROB'T BRUCE,
Consisting of
DRUGS,
HARDWARE AND LEATHER,
HOSIERY,
DRY GOODS,
TIN AND STONEWARE,
RUM, PORTER, ALE,
CROCKERY WARE.

Catalogues are now ready, at our office and at the office of U. S. Marshal, No. 41 Chambers-st. Goods will be ready for examination two days previous to sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON Suffolk, Pitt and Madison sts.—By order of the executors of Patrick and Catherine Campion, deceased, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway:

SUFFOLK-STREET.—The valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, Nos. 73 and 75 Suffolk-st., between Broome and Delancey-sts. On the front of No. 73 is a two-story and attic frame house, 26.9 by 29 feet, and on the rear a two-story and attic frame house, 26.9 by about 22 feet, lot 26.9 by 100 feet. There is a mortgage of $2,500. On the front of No. 75 is a three-story brick house, with independent wall, 23 by 34 feet, and extension of 9 by 12 feet; house has gas, Croton water, bath-room, &c., in good order. On the rear is a four-story tenement house in good order, 25 by 26 feet. Lot 25 by 100. Alleyway goes with this lot.

PITT-STREET.—No. 38 Pitt-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., on which is a three-story brick front house, 22 by 26 feet, and on the rear a two-story and attic frame house, 25 by 22. Lot 25 by 100 feet.

MADISON-STREET.—The valuable lot, with buildings thereon, No. 311 Madison-st. On the front is a two-story and attic frame house, 26 6 by 28 feet, and on the rear is a two-story and attic frame house, 26.6 by 22 feet. Lot 26.6 by about 95.4, more or less.

60 per cent. may remain on mortgage for a term of years.

PATRICK McBARRON and JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Executors of Patrick and Catherine Campion, deceased.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CASSIMERES, CARPETS, &c.—S. & J. BOGART will sell on MONDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas, lounges in reps, mahogany and oak bookcases, mahogany bureaus, toilet stands, superior mahogany wardrobes, mahogany rocking and parlor chairs, solid mahogany French and cottage bedsteads, pure hair and spring mattresses, wool blankets, sheets, comforters, oil-paintings, window curtains.

Also, at 11 o'clock,
4 full pieces fine cassimere, 1st dry goods, show cases, 24 dozen unbleached muslin shirts.

Also, at 12 o'clock,
4) velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at Auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, at 11 o'clock, at their sale-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, an invoice of imported and American garden, grass and flower seeds, without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALES.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer—Office No. 336 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.
POSITIVE SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS; SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-PORTE, SILVER PLATE, &c.,
THIS DAY, MONDAY, May 4,
At the elegant residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The elegant parlor furniture was made to order, and is in solid rosewood. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, offering extra inducements to purchasers.

Elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, pearl keys, rich rosewood stool, covered in satin, and embroidered cover; three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocade and satin; rosewood etageres, splendid and costly Parian ornaments, rich vases, etc.; also, a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood Turkish and easy chairs in fine reps; rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved.

Chamber suites in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, sofa beds, in fine hair-cloth; 10 pure hair mattresses, from forty to fifty pounds, made to order. In excellent condition.

Dining-room furniture, consisting of fine oak extension table, oak arm-chairs, silverware, rich china, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, etc., with heavy cut and engraved glassware of every description. No postponement.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, WINES, BOOKS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, May 5, and WEDNESDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the late residence of Robert Hyslop, Esq., deceased, No. 15 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.,)

EXECUTOR'S SALE—All the valuable furniture, pictures, books, statuary, works of art, &c., contained in said residence, consisting of velvet, medallion and Brussels carpets, large pier and mantel glasses, rosewood parlor suite, covered in crimson silk brocatel, do. covered in tapestry, crimson satin window curtains, yellow satin damask, lambrekins, lace, &c.; blue silk curtains, very rich ormolu clocks and vases, chandeliers and brackets, bronzes, large and small; Parian marble medallion, embroidered screens, many articles of vertu, Japanese articles, centre and side tables, bedrooms in mahogany and rosewood, engravings, rich plated ware epergne, silver plated, with cut-glass dishes; a valuable assortment of fine plated ware, china and glass ware; dinner sets, white and gilt; extension tables and dining-room furniture, bookcases, &c.

Also, all the oil-paintings and engravings, with the library of bound books, which will be sold on the second day, 6th of May. There are about 100 very choice modern and ancient oil-paintings, many of them of great merit.

Also, his library of bound books, comprising several hundred volumes, engravings, &c.

Sale will commence with kitchen furniture.

The above is on exhibition to-day.

A. R. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
$12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,
AND RARE AND BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
POSTPONED FROM SATURDAY,
SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT PARLOR SUITES, &c.

THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises No. 153 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., (sale positive,) comprising the entire valuable parlor, dining-room, chamber and nursery furniture. The house is elegantly furnished, and comprises rosewood, walnut and mahogany furniture; superb rosewood drawing-room suites, in blue and gold; satin and crimson medallion brocatel; two full suites of walnut, in green and plaid reps; magnificent rosewood etageres, French mirrors, rosewood reception chairs, French escritoire, elegant work-tables, centre pier tables, costly lace curtains, shades, bronze clocks; collection of valuable historical and landscape paintings; elegant marble groups and figures; Dresden and Sevres china vases, jewel cases, bouquet-holders, &c. Turkish lounges, arm-chairs to match; rich carpets, &c., with a complete assortment of rosewood chamber furniture; spring and hair mattresses; divans in velvet; rich cut and figured glassware, French china, silverware, table cutlery, &c. Catalogues at house.

N. B.—Men will be in attendance to cart, pack and ship goods for purchasers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
AMERICAN HOTEL FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, May 4, and TUESDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the American Hotel, corner of Broadway and 4th-st., all the household furniture belonging to the said hotel, generally in good order, without any reserve, consisting of velvet, medallion, and Brussels carpets, parlor suites, in rosewood covered with green and gold silk brocade, curtains to match, large pier and mantel glasses, lace curtains, marble-top, centre and side tables, etageres, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, piano-forte, oval pier mirrors, suites covered with silk plush, chairs covered with reps, mantel ornaments, china, glass and plated ware, table cutlery, extension tables, a large and full assortment of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedroom furniture, wardrobes, dressing-bureaus, &c., mattresses, beds and bedding, all of best quality; valuable settees, with arms, covered in reps; a large iron safe, valuable enunciator, oil-cloths, the entire furniture of a restaurant belonging to the hotel, marble-top counters, tables, chairs, &c., glassware and other suitable articles. A very valuable mangler, clothes-dryer, &c., several fine ranges, kitchen ware and other furniture. Particulars in catalogue.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE,
FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, &c.

On MONDAY, May 4, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of superior household furniture, but little used, viz. Parlor suites, chamber suites, reception suites, library and dining-room suites, rosewood armoir-a glace, etageres, side-boards, extension tables, bookcases, lounges, easy chairs, hall stands, and a general assortment of really first-class furniture.

N. B.—Carpets, stoves, &c., in basement, by manuscript.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
IN BROOKLYN.
TUESDAY, May 5,
At one o'clock P. M., at the Parsonage, No. 1 Sands-st., (late residence of Rev. Dr. Cutler,)

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Splendid new rosewood piano by Stodart, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, mattresses, hair and Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, with kitchen furniture.

Also at 4 o'clock P. M., the balance of the valuable private Library, comprising some 800 volumes, as per catalogue.

Catalogues at the salesrooms.

ALVIN C. BAKER & Co., Auctioneers.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THIS DAY (Monday,) May 4, at elegant residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suite, covered with French brocatel; etageres, centre-tables, bookcase, vases, bronzes, mirrors, carpets, chandeliers, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, blankets, mattresses, buffets, chairs, extension table, china, glass, silverware, table cutlery, superb sets brocade curtains, &c., horses, carriages, harness, robes, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, MONDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising velvet, Brussels, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets; rosewood parlor suite in crimson and maroon brocatel and silk reps, made to order by Branner & Moore; rich carved oak marble-top buffet, mahogany and black walnut bookcases, bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs, bedsteads and tables; large gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, broc

MEDICAL.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Madame RESTELL, Female Physician, No. 162 Chambers-street, deems it her duty to caution ladies against impostors, who appropriate her advertisements, word for word, merely substituting some ignorant and wholly irresponsible person as "Madame."

These persons have spurious "Female Monthly Pills" and other poisonous compounds to deprive the unwary of the easily duped, as well of their means as of their health.

That ladies may avoid these impositions, Madame Restell feels called upon to give this caution.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment, than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary Emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints unable to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and slayers of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840, N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of 3 stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture or of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. Victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and like diseases, rendering marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This Re-storative remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body-destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Regenerating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. S. MAGRICAL, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the tenth edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 5 Astor-st., Astor House; and No. 15 Ann-st.; FEDERIGN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will in fifteen minutes after being taken make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the married or single, in every decline existence, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system, where the manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best remedy ever offered to the public, as they will bring on the monthly courses in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases; warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Be aware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of Negus Dr. Hunters. The City is warned that no one, every time to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than sixty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scarcely a man in every department of mental labor, wedlock begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some painful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE Success—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	5
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	5
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharge and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	5
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	100
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	100

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete.....$6 00
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Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book.....4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.....2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book.....1 00
Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

CAUTION.—Buy none having F. Humphreys & Co. on them. All such are old and worthless, or *counterfeits*. All my fresh and genuine medicines have F. Humphrey, M. D., on the bottom of each box

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and depôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st' over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y May 6.
EUROPA, MCMILLAN, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 13.
A. STRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
CANADA, GRAY, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$113 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

WALTER PATON, Commander.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool on her first trip during the present month or early in May, and will continue to run regularly during the season. Early notice will be given of dates of departure.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN, from.....$96 to $138
SECOND CABIN.....$70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a-half.
THIRD CABIN.....$50
STEERAGE.....$30

All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.
For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. ATTON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, May 9.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $87. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR
HAVANA.
To sail on THURSDAY, May 7, at 3 P. M.
The A No. 1 British
STEAMSHIP SHELDRAKE,
Capt. HENRY SEARLE,
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL,
WILL SAIL AS ABOVE FROM PIER NO. 14,
Foot of Cedar-st., North River.
Price of passage, (in current funds,) $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE,
TO
HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS,
TO SAIL ON
WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
A. D. PARKER, Commander,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
will sail as above
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

The passenger accommodations upon this Company's steamships are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail steamship CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 25TH APRIL, SATURDAY, 2D MAY.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $60.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freights received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first class U. S. Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
Will leave Pier No. 9, North River, direct for New-Orleans, on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
For passage or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel in their regular freight line to Nicaragua in a few days.
The schooner JOSEPH NICKERSON, Capt. BAKER, is now loading and will sail with dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to
J. E. BODY, Vice-President.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The steamship GLASGOW will sail for Liverpool as an extra vessel on TUESDAY, 5th inst. For freight and steerage passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway. JOHN G. DALE.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW (Extra Steamer) Saturday.....May 9
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..Saturday.....May 9
ETNA.....Saturday.....May 16
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday.....May 23

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$32 50
First cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35 50
First cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40 50
First cabin to Hamburg..90 | Steerage to Hamburg..37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY FOR $35.—The splendid Clyde-built, powerful and fast-sailing new iron screw steamship ST. ANDREW, Capt. WM. KERR, will sail for Liverpool and Glasgow, (touching at Portland to receive the United States and Canadian mails,) on THURSDAY, May 7, from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
First Cabin.....$75 | Second Cabin.....$80
Steerage.....$35.
Including a liberal supply of well-cooked provisions.
For passage apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst.
Passengers are requested to be on board by 8½ o'clock A. M.
The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 20th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF THE PORT,
No. 40 BURLING-SLIP, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1863.

NOTICE.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROvisions of the act passed April 17, 1862, providing for the licensing of ballast lighters in the Port of New-York, applications for renewal of licenses must be made to the Captain of the Port, No. 40 Burling-slip, when the term for which the licenses were granted expires.
ALCHIBALD HALL, Captain of the Port.

TAPSCOTT'S OLD-ESTABLISHED PAS- SAGE OFFICE—No. 86 South-st., New-York.—Persons wishing to send for their friends or remit money to all parts of England and Ireland, should apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 289 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—U. S. PASSports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. Court Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE.—THIS BEAUTIFUL AND well-known Grove, having since the past season, been improved and put in good order, is now open for engagements to Sunday School and other excursion parties for any day in advance for the season. Apply to O. D. DUDLEY, at the office of W. & E. Myers & Co., on board barge at bulkhead, between Vestry and Laight-sts., North River.

DENTISTRY

DR. HOYT, DENTIST,
No. 207 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots.
On Gold, as low as $25. SILVER, $8.
PLATINA, (Continuous Gum,) $30. RUBBER, $10
TEETH FILLED with GOLD, SILVER and AMALGAM.
Artificial BONE FILLING inserted without pain.
EXTRACTING, 25c.
No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using my NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM. Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets teeth inserted, $26; Vulcanite, $8; Gold fillings, $1; Silver and dentine, 50 cents; Extracting, 25 cents. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK
The Director begs to announce a short season of SIX NIGHTS,
Commencing on
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, May 4,
When will be presented, for
THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
Verdi's Grand Opera of
AROLDO,
With new scenery, costumes and appointments, and the following
SUPERB CAST:
AROLDO (a Saxon Knight).....Signor MAZZOLENI
MINA (his wife).....Mlle. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
EGBERTO (Father of Mina).....Signor BELLINI
Godvino.....Herr Reichardt | Enrico.....Signor Ruble
Briano.....Herr Muller | Elena.....Mme. Fisher
Knights, Crusaders, Ladies, Esquires, Pages, Heralds, Peasants, &c.
Conductor.....Signor J. Nuno

GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
THE SALE OF SEATS AND TICKETS
Commences THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Stage Director.....A. W. FENNO
TUESDAY EVENING, May 5,
THE
BARNEY WILLIAMS
IRISH RELIEF BENEFIT,
On which occasion a grand array of talent will appear, having kindly tendered their services.
The theatre will be decorated outside and in with
FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS,
furnished by Mr George Gerau.
The entertainment will commence with the delightful Comedy entitled
NATURE AND ART.
David Downright (a Connecticut lawyer).....Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.
Adolphus, his son.....Mr. M. Leyleh
Miss ****.....Miss Laura Keene
Penelope.....Miss Nickerson
To be followed by the laughable Yankee comedy called
CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
Mr. Manners.....Mr. Morris
Sparkle.....Mr. A. W. Fenno
Frank.....Mr. Wall
Mrs. Manners.....Mrs. Walcot
Milly.....Mrs. Myron
Melissa (with a Yankee song).....Mrs Barney Williams
INTERLUDE DIVERTISSEMENT,
Mme. GUERABELLA, by kind permission of Max Maretzek, Esq.
Mme. STRAKOSCH has also tendered her valuable aid.
Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT (Jeemes Pipes) will give an imitation of Edwin Forrest, and his original sketch of
AN ENGLISHMAN IN CALIFORNIA.
Mlle. ANNETTA GALLETTI and Mme. MARZETTI, will dance a grand Pas de Deux.
To conclude with the
IRISH TIGER.
Paddy Ryan (with song of the Limerick Races).....Mr. Barney Williams
Sir Charles Lavender.....Mr. H. Wall
Morrowfat.....Mr. Morris
Bilbery.....Mr. Myron
Nancy.....Miss Jane Burke
Julia.....Mrs. Myron

In consequence of the length of the entertainment, the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock precisely.
Tickets and Private boxes may be secured at the Box Office of the Academy in advance.

COTOPAXI.

THE GREAT VOLCANO OF THE ANDES, painted by F. E. CHURCH, ON EXHIBITION AT GOUPIL'S No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st. E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 4 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Yaphank.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Yaphank train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York, at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:42 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:00 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite Steamer J. D. HEDGES, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 3:15 P. M. and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.
The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, THE HAMPTONS, &c.—The fine steamer, SUFFOLK, Capt. HAYENS, will for the present leave James-slip, East River, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS. Fine passenger accommodation. Freight taken.
A. J. RICHARDSON,
No. 160 Fulton-st.

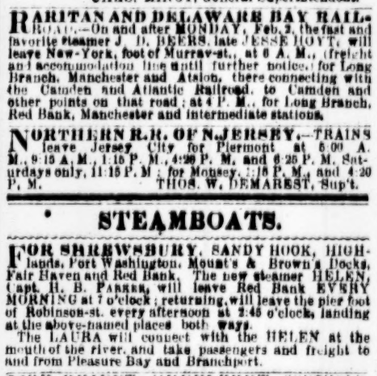
FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE NEW steamboat CITY OF ALBANY, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, will leave Harrison-st., at 7, A. M., on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, on and after May 5. Landing at 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock A. M., making usual landings

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA has resumed her trips to Peekskill, leaving Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, landing at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'



MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Wheatley
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
Of the
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN.
Mr. WHEATLEY is happy to announce that he has made arrangements with Miss BATEMAN, in order to afford her numerous admirers
A LAST OPPORTUNITY
of witnessing a few of her most
CELEBRATED AND SUCCESSFUL IMPERSONATIONS,
Before she finally
DEPARTS FOR EUROPE.
During the engagement, Miss Bateman will appear in those plays on which the
PRESS AND PUBLIC
have set the seal of unqualified approval, and which include
MISS BATEMAN'S
MOST CHARACTERISTIC CREATIONS.
The truthful reality and classic beauty of this gifted young lady's impersonations have given them, not alone an abiding popularity in the opinion of an intelligent public, but have also justly enabled them to rank among the
ARTISTIC TRIUMPHS
of the present century.
On MONDAY, and every evening during the week, the initial representation of this
FINAL SERIES
will be the thrillingly effective play of
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN
in which
MISS BATEMAN
will sustain her
IMPRESSIVE, NATURAL AND PATHETIC
rôle of the
JEWISH MAIDEN.
She will be supported by a most powerful company, among which are the excellent artistes, Mr. J. W. Lanergan, Mr. J. C. McCullough, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. Harry Pearson, Mr. Lamb, Mr. J. C. Wilson, Mr. Geo. Andrews, Mrs. J. W. Lanergan, (her first appearance,) Mrs H. P. Grattan and Mrs. Skerratt.
Original and beautiful scenery, by Mr J. H. Selwyn; original music, composed expressly for this piece, by Mr. Robert Stoepel; original and characteristic costumes, by Mons. Phillips. The music and full chorus under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.
Box book open
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7½; performances to commence at 8 o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JAMES M. HARTSHORNE retires this day from our firm, and JAMES H. BENEDICT is admitted as a partner therein.
LOCKWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of J. M. HARTSHORNE & BROTHER, for the transaction of a General Commission business in Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, at No. 57 Exchange-place.
JAMES M. HARTSHORNE.
RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of A. S. PEABODY & CO., and will transact a general banking, collection and stock commission business, at No. 8 Wall-st.
AUGUSTUS S. PEABODY.
THERON S. KNAPP.
Late cashier with J. T. Van Vleck.

COPARTNERSHIP.

E. P. WHITTEMORE, late of No. 51 William-st., has formed a copartnership with Mr. WM. J. MINSHULL for the transaction of a Note and Exchange Brokerage business, under the name and firm of E. P. WHITTEMORE & CO., at No. 40 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of REXFORD & VAN RIPER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
N. C. REXFORD.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863. P. H. VAN RIPER.

THE FIRM OF FIRTH, POND & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The books and papers of the concern now dissolved will be found at the music store of WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 BROADWAY, New-York, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm in liquidation.
(Signed) JOHN FIRTH,
WILLIAM A. POND,
JOHN MAYELL.

In connection with the foregoing announcement, the undersigned, the active partners and successors of the late firm of Firth, Pond & Co., take pleasure in stating that they have purchased the good will of the old stand, No. 54 BROADWAY, and will continue the Music business of that well-known establishment in all its former details, under the new firm name of WILLIAM A. POND & CO.
A large proportion of the stock and assets, and a greater part of the valuable and extensive catalogue of the former house has been transferred to the present copartnership.
In excellence, extent and variety, their present stock of Parlor, Band and Orchestral Instruments, and their Catalogue of Standard Sacred and Popular Music, it is confidently believed, is unsurpassed by any other establishment. It shall be the constant endeavor of WILLIAM A. POND & CO. to perpetuate the reputation of their predecessors in business in every particular, but more especially by a prompt issue of NEW MUSIC FROM THE PENS OF THE LEADING AMERICAN COMPOSERS, and by making such additions to their instrumental stock as the steady advance of science and art from time to time require.
In answer to the demands of a rapidly increasing business, the premises, No. 547 Broadway, have recently been enlarged and otherwise greatly improved.
The opportunity is here embraced to extend thanks for past patronage, and to express the hope that the exercise of undiminished zeal and attention will insure a liberal continuance of favors from friends and the musical community in general.
WILLIAM A. POND & CO.
WILLIAM A. POND.
JOHN MAYELL.

THE FIRM OF W. R. TRAVERS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in the liquidation of the business.
W. R. TRAVERS.
S. F. MASSETT.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 1, 1863.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, JENKINS VAN SCHAICK, STEPHEN F. MASSETT, WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and GEORGE A. O

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE CROMWELL.

Further Details of General Banks' Operations.

His Forces Pushed Beyond Opelousas.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF ALEXANDRIA.

The Reduction of the Rebel Fort at Butte la Rose.

By the arrival of the steamship *George Cromwell* at this port, yesterday, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 26th ult. The advices from Gen. BANKS' army being as late as the 25th, at which time he had pushed his forces several miles beyond Opelousas.

The United States gunboat *Cayuga* arrived at New-Orleans on the 24th, from Sabine Pass. She reports that on the morning of the 18th inst., a boat from the gunboat *New-London*, and one from the *Cayuga*, with the Commanders D. A. McDERMOT and ABNER READ, attempted a reconnoissance of Lighthouse Point, at the Pass. Capt. McDERMOT and his five men landed, and were almost immediately attacked by a body of men, who were lying in ambush. The sailors were captured, and Capt. McDERMOT was fired upon and mortally wounded. He died in three hours, and his body was returned under a flag of truce, and brought to New-Orleans on the *Cayuga*. When Capt. READ saw McDERMOT fall, he ordered his men to pull back to the gunboat. He was fired upon from the shore, and was wounded, so that it is feared he will lose an eye. All the men in his boat but one were also wounded. The fire was returned once from the boat, and one man of the attacking party was killed. Commander McDERMOT was buried in New-Orleans on the 25th.

Col. COWLES, under orders from Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN, commanding in the absence of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, had been on an expedition to Pearl River. The expedition is said to have been entirely successful, Col. COWLES having captured the following property, besides burning three schooners: The steamboat *A. G. Brown*, in good running order, about four years old, and very swift; the schooner *George Washington*, in good repair and fully rigged, with the exception of sails; about 10 bales of cotton, 108 barrels of tar, 222 barrels of resin, 21 cases of turpentine, 1 metallic lifeboat and a lot of hospital mattresses.

The *Estaffette du Sud*, a French paper, published in the Second District, and the *Southern Pilot*, a religious paper devoted to the Roman Catholic interest, were both suppressed on the 25th, by order of the military authorities, on account of the publication of treasonable and seditious articles.

We condense an account of Gen. BANKS' operations from the *Era* of the 26th, as follows:

"From a gentleman just in from the army of Gen. BANKS, and who has been through the whole of the present series of brilliant victories and rapid marches, we glean the following interesting items connected with the campaign:

The fight at Irish Bend is represented as being very severe; but the effect it had on the rebels repaid all the losses suffered by the Union army, if the loss of the lives of the patriotic can be atoned for. Col. (Acting Brig.-Gen.) BIRGE, of the Thirteenth Connecticut volunteers, was in command of the field, and the highest praise is due this gallant soldier for his coolness and bravery.

After the battle, a junction was made between the commands of Gens. GROVER and WEITZEL, and rapid pursuit of the enemy commenced, who were flying in the utmost confusion and terror. Rapid as was their flight, our boys overtook them, and succeeded in capturing all the infantry—the officers, artillery and cavalry alone escaping.

The *Diana* came up the Teche, and shelled the woods in which lay GROVER'S command, but the only result of her fire was the wasting of ammunition and the destruction of some very fine lumber.

The sick and wounded rebels had all been put on board the *Cornie* by their comrades, and when they saw the hopelessness of any attempt to save their boats, they set fire to all but the *Cornie*, and with her intended to attempt the running of the batteries, and escaping to New Iberia. Our troops were occupying Franklin at the time—a part of Gen. GROVER'S command having got in the rebel rear—and when the rebels on the *Cornie* heard of this, they turned the boat over to Capt. JEWETT, of the One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York, Lieut. ALLEN, of Gen. WEITZEL'S staff, Surgeon ALLIS, United States Navy, and several others who were wounded and prisoners on board, and skedaddled incontinently.

The boats burned by the rebels were the *Gossamer*, *Newsboy*, *Era No. 2*, *Gen. Rusk* and *Diana*.

When Gen. BANKS reached Franklin, he found the rebel surgeons had deserted their sick and wounded charges, and the latter suffering very much from neglect. He immediately issued an order to the physicians of that place, compelling them to give aid to these sick and wounded, or threatening them with severe punishment. They all complied.

Col. M. K. BRYAN, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York, has been appointed Provost-Marshal of Franklin, and soon his machinery will be in good working order. He is doing much good by his firm and decided manner of treating the people thereabouts. We will mention here that Capt. LONG, of the Thirty-second Massachusetts, is Provost-Marshal of New-Iberia.

About two hundred of the citizens of Franklin have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and among them is JONAS C. WHITE, of the Attakapas *Register*, who has announced the intention of publishing the *Register* under Union auspices.

The Mayor of Franklin, and other prominent Secessionists, admit that they think the cause of the rebellion hopeless, since the occupation of this part of the State by Gen. BANKS. They considered it the key to Texas, and as the Union occupation cuts off all connection with the immense supply district of that State, their only source of army supplies is gone.

Previous to our army reaching Franklin, the people were in a starving condition. Flour, what little there was, had been selling at $1 per pound, tobacco $6 per pound, shoes $30 per pair, writing paper 25 cents a sheet, and other things in like proportion.

Surgeon BENEDICT has established a hospital at the junction of the Atchafalaya and Bayou Boeuf, on a spot of high ground, beautifully situated, and pronounced by all to be one of the most salubrious and healthy localities in the State. The hospital is a beautiful mansion—the confiscated residence of some prominent rebel. Every possible care is taken of our brave soldiers hat skill and experience can bestow, and they are all doing better than could be expected under the attendant circumstances—the hurry and bustle of an army on the march.

The hospital at Berwick City is under the management of Dr. BARRETT, of the Fifty-third Massachusetts, and Dr. BEECHER, of the One Hundred and Fourteenth New-York, and their patients are doing well. At Franklin, the hospital that has been established is controlled by Dr. O'LEARY, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York, and Surgeon ALLIS, U. S. N., both skillful physicians, and we think it could not be in better hands. The ladies of Franklin visit the hospitals, and do all in their power for the sick and wounded of both sides."

Expedition up the Teche—Visit to the Battle-field of Bisland—Severe Losses of the Enemy—Two Rebel Guns Brought Away, &c.

BRASHEAR CITY, Wednesday, April 22, 1863.

Capt. THOS. S. DENNETT, of the Quartermaster's Department, with 75 men of the Fourth Massachusetts regiment, in command of Col. WALKER, left this place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and proceeded up the river, with the expectation of securing a number of horses and equipments [illegible], it is reported, the Texas cavalry abandoned having been surrounded by our troops, in order to effect their escape through the swamps. A Lieutenant of the Twenty-first Indiana (artillery) regiment had seen these horses and brought off eight of them, all fine animals, with equipments complete, and had reported that he had seen at least a hundred more.

The Captain moved up the river and searched for these animals, but owing to the indefinite character of his information in regard to the exact locality, and the lateness of the hour, he was compelled to abandon the search for the time, without success.

The Captain, however, did not wish to return empty handed, and so he went to the battle-field of Camp Bisland, the scene of the first encounter between the advanced forces of Gen. BANKS and the enemy. There he found and brought off two of the enemy's guns, which he had abandoned in his retreat, without spiking.

The first of these is a 24-pound siege gun—an old United States piece, which had been stolen by the rebels. It was mounted on the fortifications when found by our forces.

The other gun possesses a more attractive history. It is a smooth-bore 12-pounder, and is said to have been manufactured from the bells of St. Mary's Parish, at the time the call was made upon the people of Louisiana to bring in all their bells to be cast into ordnance. It is evidently made of bell metal, and bears the following inscription:

JOHN CLARK,
MAKER,
NEW-ORLEANS,
LA.,
ST. MARY'S PARISH.

There is little doubt this piece was cast from the metal contributed by the people of St. Mary's.

A survey of the battle-field of Camp Bisland leaves no doubt of the severe losses of the enemy. In one trench alone are buried fifty of their slain; in another are ten, and in another yet are four, besides numerous single graves. One of the latter was, found near the dismounted gun above referred to, and from the unusual pains taken in the interment, it is evident it contained the remains of an officer; probably the commander of the guns. The work of interment had been quite hasty, and the two spades employed by the soldiers in performing the sad duty of burying their commander, had been left upon the grave. Not less than sixty dead horses are now upon the field.

The rebel fortifications at this point are strongly and skillfully constructed.

BRASHEAR CITY, Thursday, April 23, 1863.

The preceding account which I sent you of affairs on the late battle-field at Camp Bisland, was made up entirely from statements of persons who had just visited the scene; but since writing that account, I have had an opportunity to visit the place personally. I went up yesterday afternoon on the steamboat *L. A. Sykes*, accompanying an expedition under Col. WARREN, of the Fourth Massachusetts, and Capt. DENNETT, of the Quartermaster's Department. We left this place about 4 o'clock, and arrived at the wharf just above the deserted earthworks about 5¾. There was formerly a fine plantation house there, belonging to Mr. PINCKNEY C. BETHEL; but this was burned by our shells during Gen. WEITZEL'S fight with the gunboat *Cotten*, at the time of the destruction of that vessel a few months since. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and the garden abounds in choice and exquisite flowers. There is a fine fountain in front of the ruins of the house, the marble of which is yet perfect, and marble vases and statuary still remained, although the latter is much defaced. It was sad to look upon this ruin and waste, the result of a causeless and insane rebellion.

A squad of soldiers was sent out, who collected several boxes of ammunition belonging to the captured guns which I described in my letter of yesterday. The rebel fortifications are hardly as formidable as I had expected to find them, from the descriptions furnished me by others. The two forts were unfinished, and for a considerable distance the ditch scarcely offered an obstacle to the advance of an army.

As soon as the ammunition was placed on board the *Sykes*, we steamed up the river to the plantation of Tom S. BISLAND, a mile and a half or so above the fortifications. The works were named after the owner of this plantation. He is a son-in-law of GREENE C. BRONSON, a well-known lawyer and politician of New-York, and his house was for some time the headquarters of Gen. SIBLEY. Gens. DICK TAYLOR, MOUTON and SIBLEY were all at this house during the fight. The rebel Maj. BROWN was also brought there from the field, mortally wounded, during the action. He soon after died, and was buried on the grounds.

The people hereabout and the rebel prisoners speak in rather disparaging terms of DICK TAYLOR and Gen. SIBLEY; but seem to have a good opinion of Gen. MOUTON. The latter left the house with his Staff at daybreak on the morning after the fight, when the rebels were in full retreat. He had opposed the plan of attempting to defend these works, and had pointed to New-Iberia as the first available place for making a stand; but his opinions were overruled, with precisely the result which he predicted.

BISLAND, the owner of this plantation, is a Quartermaster in the rebel service, and evidently a man of considerable popularity. The rebel commissary store was found on this plantation. It contained a considerable quantity of stores—among them about sixty hogsheads of sugar, a large quantity of bacon, &c., &c. We brought away ten hogsheads of sugar.

Just above the battle-field are the remains of the rebel gunboat *Cotten*, the smoke-stacks and wreck of which are plainly visible. The country bordering the river contains a large number of mules, horses, cattle, sheep and supplies, which will be of great service to the Government, as soon as transports can be obtained to secure them.

The following are the officers who accompanied the expedition:

Col. Walker, Fourth Massachusetts; Capt. Dennett, Quartermaster's Department; Capt. Rollins, Adjt. Church, Lieut. Cottle and Chaplain Pierce, of the Fourth Massachusetts, and Acting-Adjt. Gen-Crocker, of Col. Ingraham's Staff. Dr. BLAKE, of the Sanitary Commission, also accompanied the expedition. The *Sykes* is commanded by Capt. SHAW.

The steamer *Laurel Hill* left here yesterday afternoon, with the expectation of going to Washington. At last accounts, Gen. BANKS' Headquarters was at Washington, a place fifteen miles above Opelousas.

Additional Particulars of the Fight at Butte la Rose.

BRASHEAR CITY, April 26, 1863.

The fight at Butte la Rose was more severe than one would be led to suppose, from the previous account published in the *Era*. The following particulars are authentic:

The attack on Butte la Rose was made on Monday, the 20th inst., by the gunboats *Estrella*, (flagship,) *Clifton*, *Arizona* and *Calhoun*. Three-fourths of a mile below the fortifications, there is a sharp bend in the river, so that the instant the gunboats came in sight they were within short range of the enemy's guns. The line of battle was formed, and the vessels went around the bend with a rush, under full steam, the *Clifton* ahead, followed by the *Arizona* and *Calhoun*, with the flagship bringing up the rear.

The guns of the fortification had been trained upon a particular position, and the artillerists, by frequent practice in firing at a certain tree, had obtained the most accurate range. The *Clifton* turned the bend, and fired two shots before there was any response from the enemy; but then she came up to the particular position where the enemy had determined to open fire, when a shot was fired that struck her, killing one man and wounding two. The following are the names of the killed and wounded:

—— Biby, seaman, killed.
Acting Ensign WELD—wounded.
—— WEIGHNOT, seaman—wounded.

The enemy had evidently expected that the fleet would advance cautiously, and pause after turning the bend. On the contrary, the vessels pushed straight on under full head of steam, which disconcerted him, and, after the first shot, he fired wildly and without doing any damage.

On board the *Clifton* was a small force of infantry, belonging to the Thirteenth New-Hampshire regiment; and this plucky gunboat, leading the way, pushed up within half rifle range of the works, so that the enemy's sharpshooters opened, sending the bullets thick and fast, and the fire was replied to by the infantry on the gunboat.

The fighting was very sharp while it lasted; but within four minutes after the *Clifton* rounded the bend the "Stars and Bars" were struck on the rebel works, the entire garrison and armament being captured. The rebel flag contained the following inscription: "God Armeth the Patriot." The flag has been presented to the gallant Commander of the *Clifton*, with the following letter:

U. S. GUNBOAT ESTRELLA,
Capt. Crocker: April 21, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Accompanying this is the Confederate flag of the garrison at Fort Barton, Batte la Rose, which we captured on the morning of the 20th inst. You richly deserve the distinction of recieving it for the gallant and dashing manner in which you pushed your vessel under fire and and received the first shot of the enemy. Yours, truly,

A. P. COOKE,
Lieut.-Commander and Senior Officer.

Our forces have pushed on several miles beyond Opelousas, and are scouring the country, and undoubtedly, preparing for other forward movements. Gen. BANKS has subsisted his army wholly upon the enemy. There is plenty of meat, poultry and corn in that region of country, but our boys have to go without their hard bread, as the rebels have done for a long time. Flour is $200 per barrel up in that part of the country, and for the present our brave fellows must put up with corn bread.

It is currently reported at Opelousas that Admiral FARRAGUT has captured Alexandria, on Red River; the same report I sent you yesterday.

Our troops have captured about 500 shot-guns.

The enemy is scattered and pretty well used up; but it is anticipated that he will make a stand in the vicinity of Alexandria.

The *Kepper* came in from Franklin yesterday, with 140 hogsheads of sugar, and about the same amount of molasses.

The channel of the Teche is at present obstructed above Franklin by the wreck of the rebel gunboat *Hart*, which reaches from bank to bank. Immediate measures will be taken to remove her.

From Galveston.

THE REBELS HARD AT WORK—BATTERIES BEING ERECTED—THE HARRIET LANE IN SIGHT—REBELS AT WORK ON THE WESTFIELD.

From the Era.

We have reliable intelligence from Galveston to the 7th inst. The news is not in any manner startling, but still of interest, as showing the condition of affairs there.

The rebels are represented as being very busy in erecting batteries on the strip of land extending from the City of Galveston to the Fort on the Point. A railroad track has been laid down, and a train of dirt-cars are kept constantly running. The line of fortifications extends the whole distance, and a large force of men are employed on them.

The enemy have steamers out alongside the wreck of the *Westfield*, the United States gunboat that was blown up in the fight in Galveston harbor. They are evidently attempting to raise some part of her, but with what success it is impossible to ascertain.

On the 7th inst., a steamer came down the bay and steamed to Galveston, which was believed by those who saw her to be the *Harriet Lane*. Her masts have been taken down, and attempts made to disguise her, but as all the vessels the rebels have at Galveston are river steamers, it was undoubtedly the *Lane*.

Our fleet off the port of Galveston consists of the *Bienville*, (flag-ship,) *Owasco*, *Sciota* and *Itasca*, all gunboats, and they are sufficiently strong for all they are called upon to perform.

The Income Tax.

The collectors of internal revenue will to-day commence issuing their notices to citizens liable to pay an income tax. Full particulars about the tax, and directions for making a statement in each individual case will be left at the residence of every citizen. *Every* person will be obliged to swear to the truth of his statement. The income tax now to be collected includes the period between the 1st of July and last of December, 1862. It will be 3 per cent. on all incomes over $600 after deducting from the excess the amount of rent *actually paid* by the party.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Positions of the National Forces—Loyal North Carolina Troops—News from Rebel Papers, &c.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, April 29.

That portion of North Carolina lying north of Albemarle Sound and east of the Chowan River is now embraced in the Department of Maj.-Gen. DIX, and under the immediate supervision of Maj.-Gen. PECK, at Suffolk, Va.

In order that a more constant supervision may exist at the various posts in the Department of Major-Gen. FOSTER, the following districts have just been established, to be commanded as follows: 1. The "District of the Neuse," Brig.-Gen. HENRY M. NAGLER, Headquarters at Beaufort, N. C. 2. The "District of the Albemarle," Brig.-Gen. W. WESSELLS, Headquarters at Plymouth, N. C. 3. "District of the Pamlico," Brig.-Gen. HENRY PAINE, Headquarters at Washington, N. C.

The several companies of the First (Loyal) North Carolina regiment, heretofore stationed in the counties where they were respectively raised, are now being concentrated at Washington, North Carolina. Capt. MCCHESNEY, of the famous Ninth New-Jersey, a heroic and accomplished young officer, has recently been appointed to its Colonelcy. This regiment has already done splendid fighting in a number of engagements, and fully demonstrated the value of native Southern Union troops. It was mainly recruited through the efforts of CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, who is now making preparations for the formation of a second one, for which he has received authority from the War Department.

A battalion of artillery has been organized from among the citizens of the Cape Hatteras Banks, and is now doing duty at Forts Hatteras and Clark.

The Forty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts regiments have arrived in Newbern, from Washington, N. C., in the defence of which important point they so bravely and successfully assisted.

The troops in this Department are now being paid off.

Rev. JAMES MEANS, the efficient and philanthropic Superintendent of the blacks, died a few days since.

Rev. D. D. VAN ANTWERP, the loyal Episcopal rector at Beaufort, is to be appointed Chaplain at that post.

Col. LEHMAN, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, has been assigned to the command of Roanoke Island.

To neutralize the growing disaffection of the rebel rank and file, the policy is being extensively pursued of sending popular speakers among the various regiments.

The following items are condensed from late Southern papers:

The Raleigh *Standard* contains accounts of numerous county meetings of planters, in response to Gov. VANCE'S late proclamation discouraging cotton planting and urging the production of breadstuffs.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 22d, says that several hundred thousand negroes have been stolen by the Yankees, and that they constitute the black elephant which Jonathan is puzzled to dispose of.

The *Whig*, of the 23d, contains Gov. LETCHER'S card of that date, announcing his candidacy for the rebel Congress, from the Eleventh District of Virginia.

The tories of Laurel County, N. C., are accused of disloyal outbreaks, and the *Standard* complains that some of them were brutally butchered in cold blood, and that a Col. THOMAS, C. S. A., who hunted them with Indians, permitted scalping. "Disloyal" demonstrations in the counties bordering upon Tennessee are severely rebuked.

The Raleigh *State Journal* says, in commenting upon an article from the Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader*, upon JOHN S. CARLILE, of Virginia, "that it is the doom of a traitor everywhere to be despised."

The *Progress*, of the 23d, regards the recent peace resolutions of the New-Jersey Legislature as a hopeful indication; and calls upon the other Northern States, through their Legislatures, to speak out, and bring a pressure to bear upon LINCOLN and SEWARD that they cannot resist, and the hand of the destroyer may be stayed.

Corn meal was selling at Raleigh on the 23d inst., at $6 per bushel, and scarce at that.

Several persons announcing themselves as candidates for the rebel Congress from districts lying within the Federal lines, call upon the soldiers and refugees from those districts for their suffrage.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 23d, bitterly abuses Gens. HILL and LONGSTREET for not taking Washington, N. C., and Suffolk, Va. It says: "It now appears that LONGSTREET laid siege to Suffolk only to cover a forage party. So far the cost has been 75 men killed and wounded, a fine battery of five pieces captured, a number of deserters, and we know not how many prisoners. Confederate sieges appear to be very profitable investments—very!"

The Charlotte (N. C.) *Democrat* says that Maj. CARRINGTON, of the Confederate Army, addressed a large public meeting at that place, upon the wants of the army in Virginia. "He said their forces had consumed all the food that it was possible to procure for seventy miles around the point where they are now stationed, and that unless more corn and meat was furnished from North Carolina, they would be obliged to fall back into this State."

The Fayetteville (N. C.) *Observer* says: "A few days ago a North Carolina soldier near Charleston wrote to his father, saying that he had just received five pounds of meat as the allowance of seven men for a week."

Rev. R. J. GRAUS, of Hillsborough, N. C., indicted some months ago for disloyalty to the rebel Government, is to be tried at Richmond May 10.

FROM THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

The Operations of Gen. Ellet—How the Rebels Waked up the Wrong Passenger.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, April 30, 1863.

Gen. ELLET, accompanied by Col. ELLET, arrived here to-day on the ram *Homer*, from Fort Henry, where the Marine brigade now lies. From them I learn the particulars of an encounter they had last Saturday with several hundred Texan Rangers, commanded by Maj. WHITE, at a point two miles below the mouth of Duck River. A similar rebel force was stationed at Green Cotton Bar, twelve miles below, under command of Gen. WOODWARD. Each party had two pieces of artillery—ten-pound Parrott guns, and twelve-pound howitzers. The rebels mistook the boats carrying the brigade for transports, returning from carrying reinforcements to Gen. DODGE, and anticipated an easy victory.

Gen. WOODWARD intended to pick up any boat that should escape Major WHITE. The river is very narrow at the point of attack, and the boats had to run within two rods of the shore. The rebels concealed themselves at the *Autocrat*, the flag-ship, was nearly opposite, when they opened with every gun they had. Unexpectedly to them, the fire was vigorously returned with cannon and sharpshooters. The *Autocrat* was struck nine times with solid shot, while her pilot-house, texas and side were peppered with musket balls. The *Diana*, Col. ELLET'S boat, which came next, received shots and musket balls. The *Adams* was struck twice. The rebels, as soon as they discovered they had caught a Tarter, fled in great disorder.

Gen. ELLET landed cavalry two miles below, and started in pursuit, but the rebels outran him, throwing off hats, caps, coats, blankets, and everything else that would impede their progress. So far as is known, the rebels lost ten killed and twenty wounded. The Federal loss is two killed and four wounded. One or two horses were killed on board the boats. Gen. WOODWARD left his post for safer quarters pretty soon after the engagement had commenced.

Additional News by the Europa.

INDIA.

(By Telegraph from Suez.)

CALCUTTA, Tuesday, March 31.

Gray Shirtings, 7 lbs., gr. Mule Twist, 40s.; active and advancing. Indigo unchanged. Copper declining. Saltpetre advancing. Linseed quiet. Jute firm. Exchange on London, Barings' credit, 2s. 0¼d. Government Securities, five per cents, 110½. Freight for seeds, 92s. 6d.

CHINA.

(By Telegraph from Suez.)

SHANGHAI, Monday, March 9.

Gray Shirtings, 1 mace higher. Tea—Congou, nothing doing. Silk firm, but little doing; No. 3 Taatlee, £435 to £440. Stock, 2,500 bales. Export to date, 69,000 bales. Exchange on London, 6s. 2¼d. Freight, 60s.

CANTON, Saturday, March 14.

Gray Shirtings, 6¼d. Cattv, 10 cents higher. Mule Twist, 16s. 24d.; advanced $1. Tea higher. Total export to date, 100,750,000 lbs. Exchange on London, 4s. 8¾d.

The above mails reached Suez on the 16th of April.

Ladies' Union League in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, May 3.

The Ladies' Union League organized in the Mercantile Library Hall, yesterday. There were over 2,000 ladies present, embracing all classes and conditions. Gen. CURTIS presided. Able and patriotic speeches were made by Gen. Curtis, Gen. Strong, Chas. D. Drake, Samuel M. Breckinridge Dana, of Indiana, and Kellogg, of Michigan. A poem was also read by Col. JANSSEN. It was one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in St. Louis.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 2.

Arrived, ship *Rattler*, Manila.

There is a good trade doing with Mexican ports, principally in dry goods and merchandise suited to the extensive mining enterprises going on there and with Oregon and other northern ports. But trade with the interior of the State is unaccountably delayed.

Generally markets are heavy, with little recent change in prices. Operations in mining stocks absorb the attention of many capitalists and business men. Gould and Curry Mine has just declared a fourth monthly dividend of $100 per foot.

Well-authenticated information from the Reese River confirms the richness of some of the new silver mines opened in that region.

The Steamer St. Andrew.

PORTLAND, Saturday, May 2.

The steamer *St. Andrew* sailed for New-York yesterday. She will return and take the mails for Liverpool next Saturday, in place of the *Anglo-Saxon*, wrecked.

Colored Men En Route to Camp.

BUFFALO, Sunday, May 3.

Eighty-three colored men left here this evening for the camp at Readville, near Boston. About one hundred are awaiting transportation from the West to this place.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator S. Foot and wife, Vermont; Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, U. S. A.; Hons. O. B. Matteson, Utica, and John F. Driggs, M. C, Michigan; G. Kendall, U. S. N.; W. C. Duane, U. S. Patent-office; W. Wheaton, A. D. C., Newbern, N. C.; Thos. Brown, Georgetown, D. C.; and D. D. Foley, Washington, are among the arrivals at the Astor House.

Hon. Horace Maynard, Tennessee; John Knapp, editor St. Louis *Republican*; Col. S. H. Mix, Third New-York cavalry; V. B. Duggan, Mexico; Samuel Carey, Louisville, Ky.; M. Chittenden and wife, Michigan: James F. Tobias, Philadelphia; and Z. D. Gilman and Wm. H. Baldwin, Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. A. C. Niven, Monticello; Maj. W. F. Camp and Capt. M. D. Hardin, U. S. Army; W. H. Bradford and wife, Rhode Island; and E. G. Pratt, St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. S. Hepburn, Carlisle, Penn., Col. John H. Otley, United States Volunteers, J. B. Martin, Milwaukee, B. F. Batcheider and wife, Chicago, and William H. Pancoast, Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge Samuel A. Foot, General, and G. C. Ward, New-Brighton, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Capt. John Mullen and wife and George T. DeFord and wife, Baltimore, are at the New-York Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

GET INSURED.—
GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Corner Greenwich and Fulton streets, under the Ocean Bank. Cash capital $200,000.
LEONARD KIRBY, President.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
EDGAR E. HALLEY, Surveyor.

[Advertisement.]

PHYSIOGNOMY.—The Lips, and "what they say," with thirty-three engraved illustrations, among which are Jefferson, Jackson, Voltaire, Blumenbach, Joseph C. Neal, &c., representing Gravity, Comprehension, Concentration, Application, Love of Home, of Traveling, Patriotism, Complacency, Bitterness, Hate, Scorn and Contempt, Love of Praise, of Distinction, Firmness, Self-esteem, Simplicity, Friendship, Hospitality, Gloominess, Cheerfulness and Love, all indicated by the Mouth. Thick lips, thin lips, and loving lips in the Misy number *Phrenological Journal*. 10c. Newsmen have it.
FOWLER & WELLS, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION, COMPANY!—Volunteers, who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves; do not trust to the army surgeons; supply yourselves with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 2—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool.*—L. E. Ballard, Mr. Day, Maria Nierney, Miss Mary Hughes, Mrs. Mould, Rev. Louis Molin, Rev. Louis Hoffer, Rev. Mr. Smarius and friend, Dennis Donohue, wife and child and nurse, Mr. Wells, Mr. Chase, Mr. Atwood, Mr. Strango and lady, Mr. Vickers, D. H. Barber, Mrs. C. Ridgeway and two children, B. Jager, Charles Evens, Rev. A. Pierard, Rev. E. Eschman, John G. Barbee, E. S. Mawson, J. M. Bushby, Samuel McCullough, Mrs. Olivia Aubrey, Miss Fanny Aubrey, Mrs. Sabine and daughter, Mrs. Capt. Williams and daughter, Miss A. Strange, R. Lyons, Miss E. Williamson, Mrs. Mary Beddall, W. Magan, R. Reed, James Carrick, lady and child, B. Mansfield, H. S. Kerr, Mrs. E. Langdon, Miss L. W. Baumont, Thomas B. Norris and lady, Mrs. M. Klepstein, Miss Warrington, S. H. Condit and lady, Miss G. G. Norris, Wm. Demuth, wife, nurse and infant, Ed. Carpentier, wife and three children John L. Watkins, Ed. Badnall, T. Campbell and wifed.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans—Miss Hobert, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Chadwick, child and servant, Mr. Kent, lady child and servant, J. Kemp, L. Sturtevant, J. C. Miller, W. D. H. Whitman, S. Jackson, J. Alessier, E. Kleim and wife, C. Winkler and lady, J. B. Meiner, C. La Roche, M. Bader, Charles Burr, R. Taggett, and 20 in the steerage.

In United States steamer Albany, from Newbern, N. C.—Lieut.-Col. George H. Hitchcock, Capt. R. F. Cleary, Capt. Pierce Hughes, Capt. Wm. Chambers, Capt. Samuel A. Emerson, Lieut. N. C. Evans, S. Kahn, Capt. Charles Smith, H. W. Poole, Lieut. Thomas Atwood, Mrs. M. Thompson, Charles Clark, Mr. Bosens, Peter Walker, and 125 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 56 | Sun sets..... 6 58 | Moon rises.. 8 33
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 7 57 | Gov. Island 8 46 | Hell Gate..10 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 3.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans April 26, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. The steamship Morning Star arrived in New-Orleans on the 26th ult.

Steamship Allier, (Fr. transport, propeller,) Pradier, Vera Cruz April 22. She is 4,000 tons, 300 horse power, has a crew of 211 men, and carries 6 guns.

U. S steam transport City of Hudson, Martin, Fortress Monroe 22 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer City of Buffalo, Mooney, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Logan, Marsh, San Francisco 100 ds., with mdse. to Wm. T. Coleman & Co. 1st ult., lat. 5 25 S., lon. 33 20 W., passed a French steam man-of-war.

Ship Adriatic, Moore, London and Portsmouth March 26, with mdse. and 136 steerage passengers to E. E. Morgan. Had heavy westerly gales during the passage. In lat. 44 50, lon. 46 26, saw several icebergs. 2d inst., off Nantucket, took pilot from boat No. 22.

Bark Evelyn, (of Stockton, Me.,) Pattersen, Cienfuegos 30 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Saw a brig ashore on Cape Coriantes, painted black with a white streak, apparently not long on.

Bark Theresa, Avery, St. Thomas April 18, with cotton to Maitland, Phelps & Co. 28th ult., passed a dismasted schr; lowered and sent a boat alongside of her; found her to be the "Bee Martin," of Berlin, abandoned and perfectly tight; found 8 barrels of bone dust, which was left behind.

Brig Violante, (Argen.,) Botsford, Buenos Ayres March 2, with wool and hides, to W. W. De Forrest & Co.. Sld. in co. with ship Pendleton for West Indies, in ballast.

Brig Stromness, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) Morwick, Portau Paix, St. Domingo, 19 ds., with coffee and logwood to D. R. De Wolff. Had calms and light winds most of the passage.

Brig Jane, (Br., of Londonderry, N. S.,) McClellan, Jacmel 21 ds., with coffee and logwood to J. F. Whitney & Co. 14th ult., in Crooked Island Passage, saw U. S. steamer Vanderbilt, bound S.

Brig Brisk, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Wren, Nuevitas April 20, with sugar to master.

Brig Caroline, Talbot, Zaza April 2, with sugar to master. 1st inst., was boarded by a boat from brig Ben Dunning, from Nassau, N. P., for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. G. Sawyer, (of Jonesport,) Dobbins, Matanzas 16 ds. and from Delaware Breakwater 1st inst., with molasses to master. In coming out the Breakwater saw the wreck of a Br. prize schr., totally dismasted, full of water and abandoned. The prize master had attempted to take her to Philadelphia, but ran ashore on the Breakwater, where she became a total wreck, and had drifted to sea.

Schr. Mary Parker, Pettit, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Mary Boyd, Whorf, York River, Va., 5 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Harriet Butler, Calais, with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Mary Emily, French, Bangor, with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Adela, (Br., of St. George, N. B.,) Waycott, Trinidad de Cuba 20 ds., with sugar to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Abby Bradford, Freeman, Jacmel April 12, with logwood, to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Joseph Crandell, Gage, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. C. H. Moller, Moller, Fall River.

Schr. Jonas C. Chew, Bugbee, Taunton, in ballast.

Schr A. G. Hazard, Latimer, Hartford, in ballast.

Schr. Evergreen, Potter, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. George W. Cummings, Shaw, Greenpoint, in ballast.

Schr. Crusoe, Foster, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to W. Butler.

Schr. Susan, Bearse, Boston 2 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. W. D. Cargill, Dibble, Canaackie, for Providence

Schr. S. V. Coonan, (Br.,) Coonan, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to P. I. Mexica & Son.

Schr. Clinton, Jordon, Fall River, in ballast.

Sloop Aurora, Wicks, Norwich, with mdse.

Sloop Agent, Daniels, New-London, in ballast.

WIND—sunset, S. and light; 9 P. M., E. N. E.

BELOW—Br. bark Col. James Scott, of Pictou, N. S., put into the lower bay for orders.

Sailed.

Steamers Morrow, (Br.,) Sainor.

Ships Gamecock, Emie, Talisman, Bernard, (Br.)

Barks Denmark, Atlanta, (Brem.,) Harry Booth, Ena, (Pr.,) Whistling Wind, Czarina.

Brigs Circassian, Derwent, (Br.,) H. Hallock, W. H. Harris, (Br.,) Lizabel.

Schooners James Turner, Denmark, Brave, Madonna, F. Burritt, Lizzie Maul, M. O. Mangin, Tigris, (Br.,) E. & H. A., (Br.,) Eldorado, Deer, A. Kelly.

Miscellaneous.

CALCUTTA, March 7.

The ship Mattapan, before reported, while proceeding down river, grounded forward, but as she made no water and had apparently received no damage, she proceeded to sea on the 22d. She had got as far as 15° N., with a fresh breeze and considerable sea, when she commenced leaking. The Captain at once put back for Calcutta, where she arrived on the evening of the 5th at Sand Heads, and was towed to town late last night. She makes little or no water now she is in the river, but she will be obliged to discharge and go docked for examination. The Captain thinks the fore foot was strained and twisted when she touched. The necessary repairs will be attended to as soon as possible.

In addition to the leak, the crew were suffering from sickness, and seven died of cholera before the ship returned. The few remaining, together with the Captain and officers, were also unwell and quite exhausted.—By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Arr. bark Floresta, Rio Janeiro; brigs G. E. Ward, Palermo, Eudorus, Cardenas